

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGiate ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 30, 1933

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OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION
1934

HONORARY PRESIDENTS

Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce, Room 1616, 26 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Professor Charles W. Kennedy, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

PRESIDENT

Major J. L. Griffith, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.

COUNCIL

(In addition to the President and Secretary the following vice-presidents,
ex officio.)

First District, Dean S. T. Arnold, Brown University.
Second District, Dean R. L. Sackett, Penn. State College.
Third District, Professor W. C. Smith, Tulane University.
Fourth District, Professor C. L. Eddy, Case School of Applied Science.
Fifth District, Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri.
Sixth District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas.
Seventh District, S. L. Macdonald, Colorado Agricultural College.
Eighth District, Professor H. C. Willett, University of Southern California.

Members at Large*

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University.
Director W. J. Bingham, Harvard University.
Professor L. W. St. John, Ohio State University.
Mr. Romeyn Berry, Cornell University.
President S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia.
Dean E. L. Mercer, University of Pennsylvania.
Professor W. R. La Porte, University of Southern California.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The president and secretary, *ex officio*
Dean R. L. Sackett Professor L. W. St. John Dr. J. E. Raycroft
Director W. J. Bingham Dean E. L. Mercer Mr. Romeyn Berry

* Elected by the Council.

RULES COMMITTEES FOR 1934

For football, basketball, and track rules the figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 before the name of a member of a committee indicate that the individual in question is to serve one, two, three, or four years, beginning this year.

Association Football Rules

H. W. Clark, Harvard University; A. W. Marsh, Amherst College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; Lt. Com. W. W. Feineman, U. S. Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: Thos. J. Dent, Dartmouth College; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University; C. S. Moll, Kansas State College; N. M. Fleming, Pennsylvania State College.

Basketball Rules

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Oswald Tower (editor), Andover Academy; Jas. A. Naismith, University of Kansas, Life Member; (1) W. E. Meanwell, 4th district; E. L. Romney, 7th district; (2) H. H. Salmon, Jr., 2nd district; J. F. Bohler, 8th district; (3) W. McK. Barber, 1st district; Forrest C. Allen, 5th district; (4) Henry Crisp, 3rd district; James St. Clair, 6th district.

Boxing Rules

Francis C. Grant, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; James G. Driver, University of Virginia; Wm. H. Cowell, University of New Hampshire; F. L. Kleeberger, University of California; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Lieut. J. B. McInerney, U. S. Military Academy; Lt. Com. J. H. Brown, Jr., U. S. Naval Academy.

Fencing Rules

Hugh Alessandroni, Columbia University; Wm. Pecora, Princeton University; J. Howard Hanway, Yale University; Miguel A. de Capriles, New York University.

Football Rules

Walter R. Okeson, Lehigh University, Chairman; W. S. Langford, 30 Maiden Lane, New York City, Secretary; A. A. Stagg, Life Member; (1) W. G. Crowell, 2nd district; C. Henry Smith,

7th district; (2) W. J. Bingham, 1st district; D. X. Bible, 5th district; (3) H. J. Stegeman, 3rd district; F. H. Yost, 4th district; (4) Ray Morrison, 6th district; W. O. Hunter, 8th district.

Advisory Committee: (Officials) A. W. Palmer, Philadelphia; Herbert Dana, Oakland, Cal.; A. R. Hutchins, Lake Wales, Fla.; Col. H. B. Hackett, Chicago. (Coaches) Louis Little, Columbia University; Noble Kiser, Purdue University; O. E. Hollinberry, Washington State College; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology.

Gymnastic Rules

Christopher A. Beling, 111 Clinton Ave., Newark, N. J.; P. M. Clark, U. S. Naval Academy; D. L. Hoffer, University of Chicago; C. W. Graydon, Flushing, N. Y.

Advisory Committee: Roy Moore, New York University; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; Harry Maloney, Stanford University.

Ice Hockey Rules

Albert I. Prettyman, Hamilton College; J. Edward Lowrey, University of Michigan; H. O. Crisler, Princeton University; Louis F. Keller, University of Minnesota; Joseph Stubbs, Harvard University.

Advisory Committee: L. K. Neidlinger, Dartmouth College; E. S. Bronson, Yale University; Rev. F. H. Sill, O.H.C., Kent School; Donald P. Sands, Boston, Mass. (President Eastern Officials Association).

Lacrosse Rules

L. J. Korns, Swarthmore College; R. D. Root, Yale University; R. Van Orman, Johns Hopkins University; I. B. Lydecker, Syracuse University; Capt. R. W. Schumann, U. S. Naval Academy.

Advisory Committee: J. B. Crenshaw, Georgia School of Technology; Lieut. I. P. Duffy, U. S. Military Academy; L. B. Johnston, Dartmouth College.

Swimming Rules

F. W. Luehring, University of Pennsylvania; A. E. Eilers, Washington University; R. J. H. Kiphuth, Yale University; Neils Thorpe, University of Minnesota; H. S. Ulen, Harvard University.

Advisory Committee: Frank Wall, New York University;

C. J. Alderson, University of Texas; E. McGillivray, University of Chicago; A. Y. Russell, Drake University; A. H. Armstrong, Georgia School of Technology; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University; Fred Cady, University of Southern California; Chas. Welch, University of Utah; T. K. Cureton, Springfield College.

Track Rules

T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago; (1) K. L. Wilson, 4th district; Lawson Robertson, 2nd district; (2) H. J. Huff, 5th district; Dean Cromwell, 8th district; (3) Clyde Littlefield, 6th district; Harry Hillman, 1st district; (4) R. A. Fetzer, 3rd district; H. W. Hughes, 7th district.

Wrestling Rules

R. G. Clapp, University of Nebraska; G. M. Trautman, Ohio State University, Editor; C. P. Miles, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; J. A. Rockwell, Mass. Institute of Technology; D. B. Swingle, Montana State College; C. F. Foster, Princeton University; E. G. Schroeder, University of Iowa; P. E. Wiggins, High School Federation.

Advisory Committee: C. J. Gallagher, Harvard University; E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Walter Franklin, University of Colorado; Maj. H. M. Read, Virginia Military Institute; Wm. Sheridan, Lehigh University; R. J. McLean, University of Texas; H. A. Stone, University of California; Hugo Otopolik, Iowa State College.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., Stanley King, LL.D., President.
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Boston College, Boston, Mass., Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, Ph.D., President.
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Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, Kenneth C. M. Sills, LL.D., President.
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Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Mass., Hugh P. Baker, M.F., President.
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Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., Charles A. Plumley, LL.D., President.
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Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt.D., President.

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Creighton University, Omaha, Neb., Rev. P. J. Mahan, President.
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, Daniel W. Morehouse, Ph.D., President.
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, John S. Nollen, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, Raymond M. Hughes, LL.D., President.
Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kans., F. D. Farrell, Agr.D., President.
Oklahoma A. and M. College, Stillwater, Okla., Henry G. Bennett, Ph.D., President.

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 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., Ernest H. Lindley, Ph.D., Chancellor.
 University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., Walter Williams, LL.D., President.
 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., Edgar A. Burnett, Sc.D., Chancellor.
 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla., W. B. Bizzell, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kans., Frank A. Neff, Dean.
 Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., G. R. Throop, Ph.D., Chancellor.

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 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas, Edgar O. Lovett, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, C. C. Selecman, D.D., President.
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas, Thomas O. Walton, President.
 University of Texas, Austin, Texas, H. Y. Benedict, Ph.D., LL.D., President.

Seventh District

Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Col., Charles A. Lory, LL.D., Sc.D., President.
 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., George Norlin, Ph.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, George Thomas, Ph.D., President.

Eighth District

Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.
 Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal., Ray Lyman Wilbur, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., Ernest O. Holland, Ph.D., President.
 University of California, Berkeley, Cal., Robert G. Sproul, LL.D., President.
 University of Oregon, Eugene, Ore., William J. Kerr, President.
 University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., R. B. von Kleinsmid, Sc.D., LL.D., President.
 University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., Hugo A. Winkenwerder, M.F., Acting President.

ALLIED MEMBERS

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado
 Colorado State School of Mines
 Colorado College
 University of Denver
 Brigham Young University
 University of Utah

Utah Agricultural College
 Colorado Agricultural College
 Colorado State Teachers College
 Western State Teachers College
 Montana State College
 University of Wyoming

The Kansas College Athletic Association, comprising:

Bethany College	Ottawa University
St. Mary's College	McPherson College
Baker University	Kansas Wesleyan University

The Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	Willamette University
College of Idaho	Pacific University
College of Puget Sound	Linfield College
Whitman College	

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Bluefield State Teachers College	St. Augustine's College
Hampton Institute	St. Paul Normal and Industrial School
Howard University	Shaw University
Lincoln University	Johnson C. Smith University
Morgan College	Virginia State College
North Carolina A. & T. College	Virginia Union University
North Carolina State College	

The Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

College of Emporia	Kansas State Teachers College of Pittsburg
Kansas State Teachers College of Emporia	Municipal University of Wichita
Fort Hays Kansas State Teachers College	Southwestern College
	Washburn College

Indiana Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Ball State Teachers College	Indiana State Teachers College
Butler University	Indiana University
Central Normal College	Manchester College
Concordia College	Normal College, A. G. U.
DePauw University	Oakland City College
Earlham College	Purdue University
Evansville College	Rose Polytechnic Institute
Franklin College	University of Notre Dame
Hanover College	Valparaiso University
Huntington College	Vincennes University
Indiana Central College	Wabash College

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

California Institute of Technology	San Diego State Teachers College
Occidental College	University of Redlands
Pomona College	Whittier College
La Verne College	Santa Barbara State Teachers College

The Mid-West Collegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Beloit College	Knox College
Carleton College	Lawrence College
Coe College	Monmouth College
Cornell College	Ripon College
Hamline University	

The Michigan Collegiate Conference, comprising:

Central State Normal School	College of the City of Detroit
Michigan State Normal College	Western State Normal School

The Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Iowa State College	University of Missouri
Kansas State Agricultural College	University of Nebraska
University of Kansas	University of Oklahoma

The Ohio College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baldwin-Wallace College	Mount Union College
Capital University	Muskingum College
Case School of Applied Science	Oberlin College
College of Wooster	Ohio Northern University
Heidelberg University	Ohio State University
Hiram College	Otterbein College
Kenyon College	University of Dayton
Marietta College	Western Reserve University

The Middle Atlantic States College Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bucknell University	Muhlenberg College
Columbia University	New York University
University of Delaware	University of Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute	Pennsylvania Military College
Franklin and Marshall College	Princeton University
Gettysburg College	Rutgers University
Haverford College	Stevens Institute
Johns Hopkins University	Susquehanna University
Juniata College	Ursinus College
Lebanon Valley College	Washington College
Lehigh University	

The Southwest Athletic Conference, comprising:

Baylor University	Texas University
Rice Institute	University of Arkansas
Southern Methodist University	Texas Christian University
A. & M. College of Texas	

The Virginia Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Bridgewater College	Randolph-Macon College
Emory and Henry College	Roanoke College
Hampden-Sydney College	University of Richmond
Lynchburg College	William and Mary College

The Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College	University of Oregon
Stanford University	University of Southern California
State College of Washington	University of Washington
State University of Montana	University of California, at Los
University of California	Angeles
University of Idaho	

The Southern Conference, comprising:

Clemson College	University of South Carolina
Duke University	University of Virginia
University of Maryland	Virginia Military Institute
North Carolina State College	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
University of North Carolina	Washington and Lee University

The Southeastern Conference, comprising:

University of Alabama	Mississippi A. & M. College
Alabama Polytechnic Institute	University of Mississippi
University of Florida	University of the South
Georgia School of Technology	University of Tennessee
University of Georgia	Tulane University
University of Kentucky	Vanderbilt University
Louisiana State University	

The Missouri Valley Conference, comprising:

Butler University	Grinnell College
Creighton University	Oklahoma A. & M. College
Drake University	Washington University

The Texas Athletic Conference, comprising:

Austin College	Simmons University
Howard Payne College	Southwestern University
St. Edwards University	Trinity University

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Morehouse College	Clark University
Morris Brown University	Florida A. & M. College
Alabama State Teachers College	Knoxville College
Talladega College	Miles Memorial College
Tuskegee Institute	Lane College
Edward Waters College	Fisk University

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.
Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
Rochester Mechanics Institute, Rochester, N. Y.
University School, Cleveland, Ohio.

LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS AT THE TWENTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION

I. FROM MEMBER INSTITUTIONS:

Boston College: Mr. John P. Curley.
Boston University: Dr. J. M. Harmon.
Bowdoin College: Mr. J. P. Magee.
Brown University: Dean S. T. Arnold, Mr. T. W. Taylor.
Carleton College: Dr. M. M. Weaver.
Carnegie Institute: Mr. Clarence Overend.
Coe College: Mr. M. L. Eby.
Columbia University: Dr. W. L. Hughes, Professor T. B. Kirkpatrick.
Cornell University: Mr. Romeyn Berry, Professor H. Diederichs.
Creighton University: Professor A. A. Schabinger.
Denison University: Professor W. J. Livingston.
DePauw University: Professor L. L. Messersmith, Mr. W. E. Umbreit.
Drake University: Mr. F. P. Johnson.
Duke University: Professor Carl Voyles.
Fordham University: Mr. F. J. Ashley, Mr. A. W. Sexton.
Georgetown University: Rev. J. J. Kehoe, S.J., Gabriel Murphy.
Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong.
Gettysburg College: Professor C. E. Bilheimer.
Grinnell College: Professor E. D. Strong.
Harvard University: Director W. J. Bingham, Mr. H. W. Clark.
Indiana University: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
International Y. M. C. A. College: Professor G. B. Affleck, Dr. J. H. McCurdy.
Iowa State College: Professor G. F. Veenker, Professor Hugo Otopolik, Mr. H. J. Schmidt.
Kansas State College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.
Lafayette College: Dr. H. A. Lorenz.
Lawrence College: Mr. P. O. Clapp.
Lehigh University: Mr. W. R. Okeson, Director N. A. Kellogg.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Dr. J. A. Rockwell.
Massachusetts State College: Professor C. S. Hicks, Professor M. H. Taube.
Miami University: Professor G. L. Rider, Mr. M. A. Ditmer, Mr. Frank Wilton, Coach John Mauer.
Michigan State Normal College: Professor J. H. McCulloch.
New York University: Professor P. O. Badger, Mr. A. B. Nixon.
Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long, Professor K. L. Wilson.
Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Dr. R. W. Bradshaw, Professor J. H. Nichols.
Ohio State University: Professor T. E. French, Professor L. W. St. John.
Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor G. E. Gauthier.
Pennsylvania State College: Professor Hugo Bezdek, Professor C. D. Werner.
Princeton University: Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Mr. T. J. Davies.
Purdue University: Professor M. L. Crevett, Professor L. W. LaBree.
Rhode Island State College: Mr. F. W. Keaney.
Rice Institute: Dr. H. A. Scott.
Rutgers University: Professor G. E. Little.
Southern Methodist University: Mr. Ray Morrison.
Stanford University: Dr. T. A. Storey.

Swarthmore College: Dr. S. C. Palmer, Professor R. H. Dunn.
Syracuse University: Director G. B. Thurston, Mr. H. H. Clarke.
Temple University: Mr. E. R. Yeomans.
Trinity College: Director R. Oosting, Mr. J. C. Clarke, Mr. D. E. Jessee.
Tulane University: Dr. W. C. Smith, Professor Ted Cox, Mr. Ted Bank, Mr. Lester Lautenschlager.
U. S. Coast Guard Academy: Lieut. J. S. Merriman, Jr.
U. S. Military Academy: Lt. Col. C. L. Fenton, Major L. D. Worsham.
U. S. Naval Academy: Lt. Com. H. E. Overesch, Capt. J. W. Wilcox, Jr.
University of Chicago: Professor T. N. Metcalf, Professor E. W. Mc Gillivray, Mr. D. S. Hoffer.
University of Cincinnati: Mr. W. K. Streit.
University of Detroit: Director C. E. Dorais.
University of Georgia: Dean H. J. Stegeman.
University of Iowa: Professor G. T. Bresnahan.
University of Michigan: Professor F. H. Yost.
University of Missouri: Professor C. L. Brewer.
University of Nebraska: Dr. R. G. Clapp, Director D. X. Bible.
University of New Hampshire: Professor W. H. Cowell.
University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
University of Notre Dame: Acting President J. F. O'Hara, C.S.C., Mr. J. A. Hally.
University of Oklahoma: Director B. G. Owen.
University of Pennsylvania: Professor F. W. Luehring, Professor H. J. Harman.
University of Pittsburgh: Director W. B. Harrison, Professor Carl Olson.
University of Rochester: Mr. M. D. Lawless.
University of Southern California: Director W. O. Hunter.
University of Tennessee: Mr. P. B. Packer.
University of Texas: Professor W. E. Metzenthin, Professor D. A. Penick, Mr. R. B. Henderson.
University of Vermont: Professor H. A. Prentice.
Vanderbilt University: Dr. L. C. Glenn.
Villanova College: Mr. A. G. Severance.
Washington State College: Professor J. F. Bohler.
Washington University: Professor F. H. Ewerhardt, Mr. A. E. Eilers.
Wesleyan University: Professor F. W. Nicolson, Mr. W. H. Heideman, Jr.
West Chester (Pa.) State Teachers College: Professor A. W. Thompson.
Western State Teachers College: Director J. A. Hyames.
West Virginia University: Director H. A. Stansbury.
Wooster College: Professor L. C. Boles.
Yale University: Mr. Malcolm Farmer.

II. FROM ALLIED MEMBERS:

Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Dean F. A. Neff.
Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Mr. J. L. Whitehead.
Kansas College Athletic Conference: Dean E. O. Deere.
Missouri Valley Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor H. H. King.
Southwest Athletic Conference: Dr. D. A. Penick.
Western Intercollegiate Conference: Professor James Paige.

III. FROM ASSOCIATE MEMBERS:

Phillips Academy, Andover: Dr. P. S. Page.

IV. FROM NON-MEMBERS:

Baker University: Director E. S. Liston.
Carroll College: Mr. G. F. Thistlethwaite.
Case School of Applied Science: Mr. R. A. Rider.
College of the City of Detroit: Professor O. S. Blanchard.
Davidson College: Mr. N. G. Pritchett.
Drexel Institute: Professor W. H. Halas.
Elmhurst College: Director O. M. Langhorst.
Franklin College: Professor R. E. Tillotson.
George Williams College: Mr. M. A. Clevett.
Hanover College: Mr. J. M. Van Liew.
Heidelberg College: Director T. R. Turney.
Holy Cross College: Mr. T. J. McCabe.
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute: Professor G. M. Bohler.
Louisiana State University: Mr. B. A. Ingwersen.
Muskingum College: Mr. W. F. Lange.
North Central College: Director G. R. Fisher.
North Dakota State Teachers College: Mr. J. W. Coleman.
Parsons College: Professor L. J. Frank.
Seth Low Junior College: Mr. G. W. Howard.
Texas School Technology: Mr. Pete Cawthorn.
University of Arizona: Professor J. F. McKale.
University of Montana: Professor B. F. Oakes.
Western Reserve University: Professor C. M. Finfrock.
Wittenberg College: Mr. O. K. Cornwell.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 30, 1933

MORNING SESSION

The Convention was called to order in the Stevens Hotel at 10:30 A. M., President Griffith in the chair.

The minutes of the previous session, December 30, 1932, having been printed and distributed to the members, the reading thereof was omitted.

After the presidential address by Major Griffith, four addresses were delivered on the general topic: "What Mistakes did we make in the Decade following the War; What have we done by way of correcting those Mistakes; What is the present Status and possible Future of Intercollegiate Athletics?" The speakers were Chancellor Ernest H. Lindley, University of Kansas; Acting President John F. O'Hara, C.S.C., University of Notre Dame; President Robert E. O'Brian, Morningside College; and Professor C. L. Brewer, University of Missouri. These addresses may be found in these Proceedings, pages 65-97.

The Convention adjourned at 12:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Convention re-assembled at 2:30 o'clock.

The secretary presented a report of the meeting of the Council the evening preceding. In accordance with recommendations then adopted, the Association took the following actions:

1. The President was authorized to appoint a committee to consider recruiting and subsidizing of athletes, the duty of the committee being to consult the rules of the several local conferences, and other sources of information, and to draw up a statement, if possible, regarding legitimate and illegitimate recruiting, for the benefit of the colleges, this to be advisory, and not obligatory upon the members. (The President later appointed the following: Z. G. Clevenger, Indiana University; H. Diederichs, Cornell University; G. L. Rider, Miami University; C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College; D. A. Penick, University of Texas.)
2. It was voted to add to the existing Committee on the Federal Tax on admission to games (Professor R. W. Aigler,

University of Michigan, Major P. B. Fleming, U. S. Army, and Professor W. B. Owens, Stanford University) two other members, Mr. Frank McCormick, University of Minnesota and Professor C. M. Updegraff, State University of Iowa. This committee is requested, after gathering all possible facts in the case, to lay the matter before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, in an effort to secure exemption from the tax for institutions of higher education.

3. The President, in consultation with the chairmen of the several rules committees of the N. C. A. A., was authorized to appoint four members to serve as representatives of this Association on each of eight Games Committees to be appointed by the American Olympic Association in preparation for the Olympic Games of 1936.

4. Oklahoma A. & M. College and State Teachers College, West Chester, Pa., were elected members of the Association, and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference was elected an allied member. The secretary reported that six members and one associate member were deficient in dues for two years. It was voted to drop them from membership after the lapse of thirty days, unless the dues are paid before that date.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand of \$5,237.30. The report, duly audited by Professor D. A. Penick, was accepted and adopted.

The reports of the chairmen of the several rules committees having been laid before the delegates in printed form were not read, but were supplemented by short verbal statements from the chairmen of the following Rules Committees: Football, Basketball, Track, Wrestling, and Swimming.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft reported for two special committees. On behalf of the Committee on the Study of Athletic Injuries, he announced that the committee, composed of himself as chairman, Dr. Edgar Fauver of Wesleyan University, and Dr. Augustus Thorndike, Jr., of Harvard University, had compiled and published a Handbook on the Prevention and Care of Athletic Injuries, selling at 15 cents a copy, for which there has already been a large demand. On behalf of Dr. C. W. Kennedy, chairman of the Committee on Relations with other Amateur Athletic Organizations, he reported closer and more harmonious relations than usual between this organization and others. To this committee was referred a communication from President Brundage, of the American Athletic Union, regarding the proportionate representation of that body on the newly constituted Basketball Rules Committee (see page 48), for consideration and report to the Executive Committee. Mr. Kirby, for the I. C. A. A. A., has suggested closer relationship between his organization, the Intercollegiate Basketball Association, and other bodies adminis-

tering sports, with the N. C. A. A., and the Executive Committee will take steps to bring about a conference on the subject in the near future.

After an inspiring speech by Dr. J. A. Rockwell, Mass. Institute of Technology, on the aims and accomplishments of the N. C. A. A., reports were received from the committees (1) to nominate rules committees and (2) to nominate officers. The reports were accepted and adopted, as printed on pages 3 and 2 respectively of these Proceedings.

After an expression by the re-elected President of appreciation of the honor conferred upon him, and a plea for continued support, the Convention adjourned at 5 P. M.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,
Secretary.

Letters of Greeting from the Honorary Presidents

30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City
December 22, 1933

Major John L. Griffith
Hotel Sherman
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Major Griffith:

I wish it were possible for me to accept the invitation to attend the twenty-eighth convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to be held at the Stevens Hotel next week. If you think it appropriate, please extend to the delegates present my Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year. I hope, and believe, that the N. C. A. A. will continue to grow and be of greater good influence in the future than in the past. I continue to follow your proceedings and activities with much interest and with general approval.

It seems to me that decided advances have been made in the use of sports and athletics as a part of the educational program. Athletic conditions undoubtedly are not as yet entirely ideal, but comparison with those that existed when the N. C. A. A. was formed in 1905 leads to the conclusion that great advances have been made.

I wish I could attend the Football Coaches Association meeting and congratulate the coaches on their good work during the past season. From personal observation, I conclude that the competition in the strenuous game of football has been kept well in hand, and that even the most intense rivalry on the playing field has not resulted in unnecessarily rough and unsportsmanlike conduct on the part of the players.

I am under the impression, however, that the alumni have not always treated fairly, during the past year, the coaches whose elevens have not been winners. The idea that a coach must win games in order to continue in his job seems to me reprehensible.

Perhaps the impression I have gained from the newspapers as to the universality of the demands of alumni for victories on the football fields is not quite correct. Of course a coach should be proficient, but he should not be held responsible for the loss of games if he has been a good instructor and a sportsmanlike leader of the undergraduates who participate under him in football or any other sport.

With very best Christmas greetings and good wishes for the New Year to all.

Cordially yours,

PALMER E. PIERCE.

December 26, 1933

Major John L. Griffith
Hotel Sherman
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Major Griffith:

It is a very great regret to me that I shall not, this year, be able to attend the Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in Chicago. I cannot refrain, however, from taking this opportunity to convey, through you, my very warm greetings to the delegates to that Convention who will assemble from all parts of the United States. I shall appreciate it if you will convey to them my personal regret at being unable to be present, and my warm greetings for a Happy New Year.

May I also congratulate you on the year of progress which the Association has enjoyed under your leadership. It is my firm faith that the Association will continue to grow and develop in the exercise of wise and stimulating influence in that important field of college life which has to do with sport and physical recreation. The influence of our Association, which has permitted a maximum of autonomy to our member colleges in the handling of their individual problems, has been one of the outstanding influences in this country for the promotion of true amateur sport. I am sure that under its present leadership this influence will be continued and strengthened.

With warm personal regard, I am,

Faithfully yours,

CHARLES W. KENNEDY.

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS

FIRST DISTRICT

PROFESSOR A. W. MARSH, AMHERST COLLEGE

Conditions in New England are similar to those of last year. The larger colleges whose expensive programs are carried on mainly from the income from football are still struggling to ward off deficits without further reduction of activities. The smaller colleges are continuing much as usual, with some expanded intramural programs.

During the year over half of the colleges have been keeping up the same number of sports. Two report the addition of such sports as soccer and lacrosse. Hockey has been dropped by two colleges, largely because of poor playing conditions, while one other college reports the dropping of fencing and boxing. Several have dropped some of their freshman teams.

All but four of the colleges have reduced schedules, largely by cutting out the more expensive games and trips. However, many more informal and inexpensive games are being played. Half the colleges have not reduced the staff at all, and one reports an increase of one man. Again, the larger colleges have found it necessary to reduce. Salary cuts have been imposed in less than one quarter of the colleges.

In regard to the intramural and general physical education programs only one large college reports any reduction, while all other colleges report the same program or, in the case of six, improved or more extensive programs. Bowdoin is the only small college where the report indicates a reduction of staff and curtailment of intramural and general physical education program. One college has doubled the intramural budget, small though it is. It has been made obvious that more men are provided with activity for much less money in the intramural and physical education program.

Nearly half of the colleges consider the elimination of unnecessary expenditures and expensive trips as permanent improvements. Some consider the reduction of schedules of some sports as improving the general program. The few colleges whose staffs have been reduced have regretted the move, and better times will undoubtedly see more men appointed. In one or two cases the change has been toward fewer all-year men.

Over half of the colleges report approximately the same number, or more, spectators, and larger receipts, in spite of the reduction in admission prices. In some cases this varies with the success of the football team. This tends to place the entire program on an unstable foundation, since the building up of successful football seems to be of greatest importance.

New England is having its share of problems concerning the treatment of football coaches. The rapidity with which coaches are popular, then unpopular,—hired and fired,—has become a national disgrace among our educational institutions. It is becoming a general opinion that no football coach can expect to withstand a few unsuccessful seasons. This problem should demand the attention of the N. C. A. A., so that institutions may be instructed as to standards of selection, tenure of office, and decency in the retirement of men in this responsible position.

As usual, in regard to recruiting and subsidizing of athletes it is very difficult to get reliable information. Half of the colleges report that, at their institutions, there is none, to the best of their knowledge. One reports that conditions are better, due to faculty control. One thinks that there is less activity, due to hard times. Two colleges feel, however, that because college scholarship funds are low and the students' families are poorer, the prospective athletes are more ready to receive aid from any source. Another suggests that the desire for better football teams to wipe out athletic debts and to stimulate college enrolment has resulted in greater activity in the direction of obtaining good football men. It seems to be the opinion of representatives of several colleges that some institutions, in order to build up the size and quality of the freshman classes, are embarking on extensive campaigns to advertise the college among the preparatory schools. This good business procedure may be misinterpreted, and care is necessary to see that such a program does not get out of the hands of the college and into the hands of alumni who are chiefly athletically and financially loyal. A re-study and re-defining of recruiting and subsidizing is always difficult and always in order.

This year the Association of New England Colleges is contemplating changing its time of meeting from May to late November, or early December, in order to dovetail its discussions and business more closely with the meeting of the N. C. A. A. Such a move may provide a more definite sectional focus for ideas and suggestions to be carried over to the national body.

Athletic directors in New England have been shocked at the recent death of Guerdon N. Messer, athletic director at Williams College. He was a man of high ideals, and a tireless worker for the best in physical education and athletics. His death was apparently induced in large part by the strain and worry of his responsible position.

SECOND DISTRICT

DEAN R. L. SACKETT, PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

Immediately after the last meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, a committee was appointed in the Second District to advise with the vice-president and to assist in the

formulation of a report which would reflect the general sentiment concerning intercollegiate athletics in this district. A statement had been requested from each member of the committee, which is composed as follows:

Professor P. O. Badger, New York University
Director C. E. Bilheimer, Gettysburg College
Professor H. Diederichs, Cornell University
Dean E. LeRoy Mercer, University of Pennsylvania
Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Princeton University

Upon receiving suggestions from Major Griffith a second letter was sent out to the committee, and the following represents the majority opinion of the committee. The questions and answers were as follows:

1. To what extent have intercollegiate athletics been reduced during the depression? That is, how many intercollegiate sports have been dropped?
Answer: No intercollegiate sports were dropped. In some instances, schedules were rearranged or curtailed.
2. To what extent has the depression affected intramural athletics?
Answer: The rearrangement, curtailment, etc., of intercollegiate schedules had a tendency to increase participation in intramural athletics.
3. To what extent has the depression affected the health education program?
Answer: The health education program was in no case affected by the depression.
4. To what extent has the depression affected the required work program?
Answer: The required work program was not affected by the depression.
5. How did the attendance and gate receipts at the college games this year compare with the attendance and receipts at the games last year?
Answer: New York University noticed a considerable drop in attendance and gate receipts; Cornell noticed a slight betterment over 1932; Princeton was also aware of larger attendance and gate receipts. These figures were based on the football season.
6. What mistakes did the colleges in the various districts make in the boom period and what has been done toward rectifying those mistakes in the last four years?
Answer: Where it was felt that a mistake had been made, it was considered to be by too greatly increasing overhead

expenses by enlarging physical plants and in some instances by paying too large salaries to coaches.

7. Is there more or less recruiting and subsidizing of athletes than there was in 1929? Give reasons for reply.

Answer: Two institutions expressed the feeling that recruiting and subsidizing are on the increase. Others believe that lack of funds and improvement in standards have caused a decrease.

In addition to subjects mentioned in the questions presented by Major Griffith, there were expressions to the following effect: Some were definitely out of sympathy with teams traveling across the continent to play inter-sectional games. How can a team take two weeks out of term time and pass their work?

One of the notable statements concerning recruiting is as follows: "Furthermore, based on our experience this past fall, there has been no decline in the number of high school and preparatory school athletes who go shopping about from one university to another in an effort to sell their services to the highest bidder."

There were expressions of strong approval and support for the ban upon athletic scholarships adopted by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools as a move which would assist in correcting certain evils in intercollegiate athletics which have affected not only the Second District, but others as well.

Mention was made of the saner schedules, partly as a result of the depression and partly as an evidence of better athletic relationships. It seems to be more generally accepted that institutions should play those in reasonable proximity which have the same standards of sportsmanship.

It was the opinion of some that too much promotion is being given athletics, partly on account of reduced receipts.

At the regular spring meeting of the Second District, held April 29 at the University of Pennsylvania, the following representatives of institutions in this district were present:

D. L. Reeves—Lafayette College
C. E. Bilheimer—Gettysburg College
T. A. Distler—New York University
H. L. Goodman—Cornell University
H. A. Stansbury—West Virginia University
P. O. Badger—New York University
H. Diederichs—Cornell University
Clarence Overend—Carnegie Tech.
A. B. Nixon—New York University
E. Leroy Mercer—University of Pennsylvania

R. L. Sackett—Penn State
Samuel C. Palmer—Swarthmore
Frederick W. Luehring—University of Pennsylvania
L. D. Grossman—Susquehanna University
C. J. Rees—University of Delaware
Harry J. Rockafeller—Rutgers University

The program included the three items:

1. Should college athletics be considered and administered as an educational project or be looked upon as an extra-curricular activity?
2. What readjustments in athletic programs may be desirable in view of financial conditions?
3. How can illegal recruiting and subsidizing be reduced to a minimum.

There was a lengthy discussion in which the majority agreed that both intramural and intercollegiate athletics should be a part of the educational objective. There was a definite desire to retain student initiative to as large an extent as was practicable.

Plans were made for the regular meeting in the spring of 1934.

THIRD DISTRICT

DR. WILBUR C. SMITH, TULANE UNIVERSITY

Football, left alone this fall to a great extent by outside "reformers", made a refreshing comeback in the South.

The active hand taken in intercollegiate athletics by the presidents of the universities, working together for a sound standardization of academic requirements, was a boon to athletics in this section. Perhaps this factor also quieted the small but loud outside element who, without full information, and sometimes, I fear, without facts have cried of over-emphasis.

Be that as it may, the general opinion among the athletic heads of both of the major conferences in the third district, namely the Southern Conference and the Southeastern Conference, is that recruiting and subsidizing have generally declined.

This, however, was attributed largely to the depression, inasmuch as alumni and followers, as a whole, are not financially able to do many of the things that they did a few years ago. Seventeen institutions of the two leading conferences in the district answered a questionnaire which asked an expression on whether subsidizing and recruiting were increasing or declining as compared with 1929? Twelve felt that they had declined, three felt that they were about the same, one expressed the belief that they were worse, while another did not venture an opinion.

With the football season in both the Southern and South-

eastern Conferences featured by closely contested games, with no single institution standing head above the field as in the past, the attendance and gate receipts were slightly greater than a year ago.

Nine institutions reported attendance and receipts equaling or bettering those of a year ago. Eight others reported decreases ranging from "slight" to 25% off.

The depression was certainly not wholly to blame where the attendance was less. The good or poor showing, as usual, of the team affected the attendance to a large extent.

The depression, however, naturally has affected the intercollegiate sports program in some of the institutions. A few discontinued one or more intercollegiate sports, baseball, polo, track, golf, boxing, tennis, wrestling, and cross-country being the sports affected in those institutions.

Most of the members, however, did not discontinue any sport although they curtailed the schedules. The depression, too, brought out one virtue strongly. It has been that of thrift. Careful buying and mending of equipment has been the new order in most institutions.

If anything, the intramural programs have advanced because of the depression, since in some of the institutions where intercollegiate sports were discontinued or curtailed the students turned to intramurals for their exercise and recreation. As a whole, however, it may be safely said that the depression checked the expansion of intramural athletics, although this branch of athletics has probably held its own better than any other.

The required work program has not been lowered despite the lower revenues of the past few years. Neither has the health education program suffered unless it be through the failure to expand.

The question as to "What mistakes did the colleges make in the boom period and what has been done toward rectifying those mistakes in the past four years?" brought an almost unanimous reply from the seventeen institutions answering.

In brief, they felt that the colleges overbuilt and overobligated themselves. For instance, stadia were enlarged to seat two and three times the average attendance; in some cases coaches were paid salaries out of sound reason; unnecessary equipment was bought; and money was thrown with abandon into long trips for minor sport matches when closer rivals could have provided the same competition.

In other words, the average university athletic council was merely following the trend of the times, making largely the same mistakes that were made in every other line of endeavor. They expanded by going into debt, their ability to pay being largely based on estimated gate receipts over a period of several years.

When the receipts declined, as they did in every activity, a retrenchment policy was of necessity put in effect.

In order to remove these obligations and at the same time carry on, the various institutions have inaugurated a sane and conservative budget system and are now living within their incomes. If they continue to do this, much of the expansion of a few years ago may actually not have been a mistake, but perhaps through the substitution of the enforced conservative budget system of operation may be a blessing in disguise.

Returning to football and its appeal to the public momentarily, the depression had no great effect on the crowds that paid their way into the stadia on the days of traditional games.

The games between old rivals almost without exception were marked by new record attendance figures all over the South.

The Southern Conference, oldest of the two major athletic conferences in the third district, now a compact body of ten institutions since thirteen others withdrew and formed the new Southeastern Conference a year ago along geographical lines, held its annual basketball tournament at Raleigh with outstanding success. This conference also held a successful track meet and a boxing tournament, and maintained all of its old athletic fixtures.

The Southern Conference now embraces the University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, Virginia Military Institute, the University of Maryland, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College, Duke University, the University of South Carolina, and Clemson College.

The new Southeastern Conference, embracing thirteen institutions, is now functioning smoothly under its own established rules and regulations and duly elected officers. F. L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, is president of the conference. The member institutions of the newly organized conference are the University of Kentucky, University of Tennessee, Vanderbilt University, the University of the South, University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the University of Alabama, University of Florida, University of Mississippi, Mississippi State College, Louisiana State University, and Tulane University.

The new conference held a successful basketball tournament at Atlanta, a track meet at Birmingham, and a boxing tournament at New Orleans.

In summary, I believe that intercollegiate athletics have found a new and finer basis. The depression has leveled the rich and poor among us to the same outlook on the common problems. Actually our first and only real interest should be the welfare and development of the student. Beyond that we have no other task to account for, no other duty to perform.

If we are to fulfill that purpose, I think your Third District vice-president of last year, Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the University of Georgia, laid down a code that is still most applicable. Dr. Sanford said:

"If the evils that are now threatening intercollegiate athletics are to be successfully combated, there should be a unified program of operation endorsed and supported by all the powers interested, by this conference and similar ones, by associations of colleges, by faculty members in each college, by all the organized administrative forces that lie behind these committees."

FOURTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR O. F. LONG, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Definite signs of improved conditions have cheered us on our way, especially during the latter part of the year. This statement refers to many more aspects of athletics than mere attendance upon games and the receipts, yet it is worthy of note that attendance at football games has increased substantially. At the Michigan-Ohio game a capacity crowd of some 93,000 recalled the old days. In general, estimates of increase range from 15% to 30%, with receipts not up so much owing to the policy of scaling admissions. At some colleges the lower level was pitched to avoid the problem of federal tax.

A year ago the stress of economy threatened minor sports and seemed likely to affect intramural and physical education programs as well. Various expedients have been tried to meet the situation, short of wholesale dropping of sports. Some programs were severely curtailed, dual meets were often eliminated, and economical combinations of coaching staffs were made. In the Western Conference competition programs, excepting the annual cross country meet, were but little changed. This is a tribute in part to rational management during the prosperous years, and especially to a fine spirit of adaptation. Fortunately the spirit of volunteer service as well as that of play is deeply ingrained in the present generation. In one novel experiment two universities arranged a home and home day of indoor sports. Faculty and student cars carried swimming, wrestling, and fencing teams to the other institution where simple entertainment was provided in student or fraternity homes. Each group reported that the guest relation had given the best meet in their experience. Auto transportation and home entertainment have saved the day in many schools for other sports, such as golf and tennis, sports which suffered in some of the smaller conferences. It is reported too that in some of the smaller colleges attendance at football games has been hard hit by the easy traveling which makes it possible for their natural patrons to hunt out "crucial"

games even at distant stadia. For the strongest of such institutions there results an unfortunate temptation to play too many games away from the home campus. Enthusiasm for an absentee team cannot long be wholesomely cultivated.

In intramural athletics there has been but little, if any, falling off. Comparisons are difficult because often the slack has been offset by incorporating here some of the so-called minor sports. The variation over a period of five years in one group that has been studied is negligible. The prediction made in some quarters that intramurals would gain in a marked manner through "desertions" from competitive sports has not been fulfilled. On the whole neither in the larger nor the smaller conferences have the health programs or the intramurals been seriously affected. One minor and wholesome change is that the former tendency in intramurals to give lavish trophies has for obvious reasons been effectively checked.

The enforced economies in all fields, so far from being an evil, have been most wholesome. Coaching staffs had expanded in some cases beyond reason. Several institutions reduced this personnel by twelve or fifteen and yet carried on with as much success as before. Expansion of plants seemed to be without limit and the spending went on without laying by reserves. As Secretary George Bryant of Coe College puts it: "In our conference occasional salaries were too high, purchase of supplies too liberal, trips made on too prolonged and too luxurious a basis. Most of these extravagances have been eliminated." For institutions as well as for individuals enforced economies have cleared the ground for a saner future.

Few followers of Big Ten competition can recall a more spectacular year in track, swimming, basketball, or football. In the latter sport, so close and so low were most of the scores (when scores were made at all) that a single "break" rather than a great difference in ability determined the results in several games. It is an interesting, if futile, speculation to wonder what ranking would result if the several schedules could be played again. Such a "close" situation approximates the ideal of the Western Conference, the wholesome promotion of sports rather than the determination of ranking, however keen our individual interest in championships.

From Major Griffith, Commissioner of the Western Conference, the following notes are most significant:

"I feel that on the whole this last year has been one of the best in the Conference as viewed from the following standpoints:

First, the competition in the various sports has been unusually keen. The recent football season, last winter's basketball season, and the schedules in other sports are cases in point.

Second, perhaps the depression has drawn us more closely together, but at any rate there has been a fine, friendly relation-

ship generally throughout the Conference this past year.

Third, there has been a great increase in athletic revenue as compared with the revenue for the preceding year.

Fourth, as an indication of the attitude of people generally toward athletics there has been less criticism on the part of the coaches, the newspapers, and the general public of the football officials this year than in any other year in my memory.

Fifth, I do not recall a time when we have had so many fine athletes as this last year. The standard of athletic excellence has steadily improved in recent months and years.

Sixth, there have been fewer reports of alleged violations of the Conference recruiting and subsidizing rules in the last twelve months than in any other corresponding period for some time. This is significant, because the great majority of our Conference varsity athletes depend in whole or in part on their own efforts for their education."

FIFTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR H. H. KING, KANSAS STATE COLLEGE

The Fifth District of the National Collegiate Athletic Association includes seven states. There are at least eleven athletic conferences in the district. Some of these conferences limit their membership to a single state while others may include several states. While the author is located somewhat near the center of the district, conditions differ so much in the various conferences that an attempt was made to obtain a more accurate concept of athletic affairs in the district than the author alone could give by writing directly to leaders in the several conferences. The men addressed included directors and faculty advisers. Many of the directors are also coaches. Undoubtedly these men are acquainted with conditions as they exist in this district, and while opinions of others well versed in these affairs may differ somewhat from those offered, it is the author's feeling much credence may be given the replies received.

The communication sent to these men was in the form of a questionnaire covering seven points. The seven questions were those put by Major John Griffith, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to the vice presidents of the different districts. These questions were:

1. To what extent have intercollegiate athletics been reduced during the depression? That is, how many intercollegiate sports have been dropped?

2. To what extent has the depression affected intramural athletics?

3. To what extent has the depression affected the required work program?

4. To what extent has the depression affected the health education program?

5. How did the attendance and gate receipts at the college games this year compare with the attendance and receipts at the games last year?

6. What mistakes did the colleges in the various districts make in the boom period and what has been done toward rectifying those mistakes in the last four years?

7. Is there more or less recruiting of athletes than there was in 1929? Give reasons for reply.

Answers were received to 60% of the questionnaires sent out. All the larger conferences and all seven states were covered by those answering. Many of the replies indicated some thought and a real desire to describe conditions as they are. Others were rather noncommittal. On the whole, the results were gratifying.

Summary of replies:

1. Many indicated no change in intercollegiate sports since 1929. A few showed curtailment in minor sports such as golf, tennis, wrestling, track, and swimming. Baseball teams were not maintained by some schools, while limited schedules were played out by others.

2. Almost complete uniformity of opinion was expressed on this question. No one mentioned an actual decrease in intramural activities. Almost all claimed a decided increase. A few said their staffs had been curtailed, but the programs had not been decreased.

3. It appears the depression has had very little effect upon the required work program. The replies were in most part "very little", "none at all", "increased it". One director said, "None in volume. Reduced revenues reduced equipment and supplies available, but apparently the work was just as profitable".

4. The common reply to this query was "not at all". Only one person indicated a reduction. Two claimed actual increase.

5. Not a single reply indicated a decreased attendance. A big majority showed a decided increase.

6. Interesting replies were received on this question. One conference president states, "Members of this Conference did not inflate, consequently there has been nothing to deflate. We are operating on reduced budgets. Salaries have been cut beyond all reason."

Another states, "I do not know that they made any mistake

other than to build adequate plants which were in keeping with the spirit of the times and, of course, these must now be paid for".

Yet another writes, "Overbuilt! Yes, but who did not! Hotels, manufactories, athletic plants all overbuilt for the depression, but ten years from now our stadia will not be large enough. Then, did we overbuild?".

Another director states, "Many extravagant practices; too many coaches, too high salaries of coaches, extravagant travel programs, high priced and especially built equipment and extensive building programs based on revenues of boom years".

7. As might be anticipated, opinions varied rather greatly on this question. There was one point upon which all seemed to agree. No one claimed an absence of recruiting for his conference. One-half of the replies claimed more and the other half less. A few simply stated "same" and let it go at that.

From one conference comes the reply, "Less, as we have now a conference rule against same which is religiously followed up by conference authorities".

From a director in another conference, "There is more recruiting. The reason—Never before has the athletic department been so commercialized. More games and more money schedules. Never before, either, have college authorities realized the great advantage financially of winning teams in football. The money they bring in is really a Godsend. Never before have we really admitted that they are here for cash. It seems that anyone helping us to pay debts in bad times is more appreciated than those helping us make more in surplus styles in good times. The result—get the football players so we have winning teams. Even rivals hope you do it so as to make an attractive game and gate. It is no sin any more because we are all so poor that stealing seems all right".

Conclusions.

It appears that very few sports have been actually discontinued. Curtailment to a small extent of some of the minor sports has occurred. This curtailment has been accomplished by various methods. In some instances the sport has been temporarily dropped. In others, schedules have been made out on a smaller scale, thus saving travel and other expenses.

One cannot deny that intramural athletics are on the increase. The number of sports included in the general programs, the number of contests carried on in each sport, and the number of participants in the sports, have all increased since 1929. To claim that this increase is due solely to the depression would hardly be fair. It is true, however, that the effects of the depression have not stopped the increase in intramural activities.

The required physical education work has suffered very little. In certain cases, the staff has been reduced to such a point that it is no longer adequate for properly handling the work. In few cases is there reported any actual reduction of the required program.

The attendance at the football games this year has shown a decided increase over last. As is usually the case, the big crowds were to be found in attendance when winning teams were playing.

Too extensive building programs, too large salaries for coaches, and too many coaches have all been presented as mistakes of the boom period in athletics. One might well question the fact as to our having overbuilt. The capacities of some of our largest stadia have been taxed this fall. The coaching staffs and salaries for coaches have been, in some cases, drastically reduced. The correction for mistakes made in this period has indeed been swift.

Is recruiting on the increase or decline in this district? To read some of the rules we have, one would conclude it must be on the decline, and many consider that it is. In the writer's opinion, there has been much less recruiting on the part of athletic officials of our larger institutions, but this does not apply to their constituency. Contacting likely athletes is still practised by the athletic staffs of some of the smaller institutions.

It seems that wholesale recruiting is decidedly on the wane, but the tendency to lure the outstanding prospects has not entirely disappeared from our district.

SIXTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR D. A. PENICK, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

Report of the Meeting of the Sixth District

Acting upon the suggestion of the President of the Association, I invited all senior and junior colleges in the states of Arizona, Arkansas, and Texas to a meeting in the Dallas Athletic Club, Dallas, Texas, December 8, at 7:30 p. m. Invitations were sent to the presidents of all institutions, with the request that they attend the meeting and bring with them their deans, athletic committeemen, directors of athletics, and coaches. The response was beyond my expectation, because it was a new thing and those invited did not know just what to expect. An attempt was made to get information before the public through the press, even to the extent of announcing in advance the speakers, but, in general, the press is not interested unless something sensational is anticipated or accomplished. The meeting was set at that time, because the various conferences of Texas schools were to be held at the same place the following day. There were fifty-eight in attendance representing twenty-nine schools. Six presidents of

institutions, five deans, and twenty-two chairmen of athletic committees were there.

The Vice-president of the district opened the meeting with an explanation of the purposes of the N. C. A. A., its government, its methods of operation, its requirements for membership, and such other information as seemed pertinent. This educative procedure seemed necessary, inasmuch as there are only five schools in the district which are members of the N. C. A. A. It is hoped that this meeting, and similar ones to follow, will bring about a wider interest and an increase in membership in this section.

The first discussion was led by President James F. Cox, of Abilene Christian College. His topic was: "What Evils Developed During the Boom Period, and Have They Been Corrected to Any Extent During the Period of Depression?" President Cox mentioned a number of current evils, which he discussed quite dispassionately and without prejudice, and reached the conclusion that most of them had not been corrected. He expressed strong belief in intercollegiate athletics and urged upon those present the necessity of bringing about desired reforms. His address was well received.

The second address was on the topic "What Should the Colleges be Doing by and through Education to Improve Evil Conditions in Athletics?" This was led by Professor J. C. Godbey, Athletic Chairman of Southwestern University, and Secretary of the Texas Conference. Professor Godbey recapitulated some of the evils in athletics, and took the position that any reforms must come from within, inasmuch as we could not expect reforms from the ex-students or from the general public or from the press. He therefore pled with the faculty men to stir up an interest in their colleagues and, through them, to demand clean athletics in their respective institutions.

The next two addresses sounded a different note. Professor E. W. McDiarmid, Faculty Chairman of Texas Christian University, spoke on recruiting and Professor J. S. McIntosh, Faculty Chairman of Southern Methodist University, spoke on subsidization. They were asked to state whether these two evils were getting better or worse as compared with five years ago. Both gentlemen took the position that the last people to know about such evils are faculty representatives. They also felt that we are putting too much stress upon the evils in athletics and not saying enough about the values of intercollegiate athletics. The impression left by their addresses was that these evils are very much exaggerated and that conditions in this district are as good as could be expected.

The topic of the next discussion was, in general, the effect of the depression upon all forms of athletics, including intercollegiate, intramural, required physical training, health service, etc. Registrar D. A. Shirley, of West Texas State Teachers College, led the discussion and called on a number of men in the group

for their expression. Among them were Professor J. H. Shelton, of Howard Payne College, President of the Texas Conference, and Professor C. A. Puckett, Chairman of the Athletic Council of the College of Mines, El Paso. All of them expressed the opinion that the depression had had little effect upon athletics in any form in their respective institutions. The point is that almost no schools in this district make any money out of athletics, and therefore the depression could not depress things any more than they had been before. As a matter of fact, however, athletic programs have been very much restricted in the last two years, especially during the latter part of last season. In some schools a number of the minor sports were given up. In the larger schools the income from football this fall has been very much reduced. Unquestionably, the depression has affected finances, but I cannot see that it has improved any of the bad conditions which existed previously.

A discussion of the relative merits of intramural and intercollegiate athletics, by Director of Athletics Theron Fouts of North Texas State Teachers College, brought out some interesting remarks from a number of members present. Mr. Fouts was disposed to stress the merits of both types of athletics and to suggest that they were mutually dependent and helpful, inasmuch as intercollegiate athletics had to furnish the funds for the intramural and, in turn, the intramural athletics often furnished performers for intercollegiate athletics. Mr. W. L. Penberthy, Director of Intramural Athletics of Texas A. & M., made an ardent appeal in behalf of intramural athletics. He did not manifest any antagonism or opposition to the intercollegiate program, but spoke in a most interesting way of the intramural program. A number of interesting questions were raised by Professor T. S. Montgomery, of Sam Houston State Teachers College, who indicated his personal interest in the intramural program. It developed, through this discussion, that many of our institutions are stressing their intramural program. The Athletic Commission of the Association of Texas Colleges has strongly advised our weaker schools in Texas, both junior and senior colleges, to stress intramurals, even to the extent of dispensing with intercollegiate athletics, if they were unable to carry both.

An interesting presentation of athletic conditions in junior colleges was given by President J. C. McLemore, of the Paris Junior College, who is President also of one of the junior college conferences in Texas. President McLemore is devoted to intercollegiate athletics, but at the same time is courageous enough to face the evils and to work indefatigably for the removal of those evils.

Dean J. S. Waterman, of the University of Arkansas, a newcomer in our midst, gave a most interesting discussion of athletic conditions in the State of Arkansas. He alleged that he knew

very little about conditions there, inasmuch as the University makes its athletic contacts for the most part outside of the State. He and his colleague, Professor L. A. Passarelli, were the only representatives from Arkansas, and nobody appeared from Arizona.

At the conclusion of the program the presiding Vice-president of the district undertook to call the attention of the audience to the fact that there still exist many bad conditions in athletics, especially in recruiting and subsidizing, and to appeal to the representatives present to be awake to their responsibilities rather than to be lulled into ease and security by the assurance that all was well. Some of these ills will be discussed in the following paragraphs. It was unanimously decided that another meeting should be held a year hence, and that the dominant note would be the good things in athletics, the discussion to be led by Professor McDiarmid. No business was transacted.

Shall We Discard Intercollegiate Athletics?

This topic will not be discussed, but for the information and the general interest of readers of these reports let me submit a paragraph from a letter, under date of June 13, written by Dean Fred J. Junker, of St. Mary's University of San Antonio:

St. Mary's University dropped intercollegiate athletics two full years ago and has never regretted the step—in fact, there was an almost audible sigh of relief on the part of the whole faculty during these two years at the absence of those many problems and vexations which intercollegiate athletics have in many cases brought with them.

In connection with that I would like to quote an extract from the annual report of the President of St. Mary's University of San Antonio, on athletics:

In the days of financial stress through which we have been passing, with depleted treasuries calling for a program of retrenchment, it is patent to all who have a correct idea of values that such retrenchment should begin with those adjuncts of modern education which are least essential. Mindful of this principle, Saint Mary's University saw fit two years ago to discontinue intercollegiate athletics. Since then we have had some inquiries about our future policy in this matter, with some sincere and well-meant suggestions that such athletics be resumed. We appreciate the solicitude motivating these suggestions; however, we believe, with the author of the Bulletin "Economy in Higher Education", that "a way to true economy and efficiency in college athletics lies plainly through emphasis on intramural sports . . . in

which large numbers of students can participate for exercise and fun, rather than in order to function as paying spectators at spectacular contests between small numbers of super athletes." (Carnegie Foundation—Page 108). Accordingly, attention was centered during the past year on well-conducted intramural games, in which most of the students were deeply interested, and our plans for the immediate future call for the further development of this form of student activity. Until financial conditions improve, and until other conditions relative to intercollegiate sports have changed, St. Mary's feels that it is not justified in resuming competitive athletics.

Intramurals Instead of Intercollegiate Athletics?

The trend of discussion in regard to intramural athletics was indicated in the report of the meeting given in the first paragraph above. A suggestion has been made that in the place of those intercollegiate sports which have been discarded by a number of institutions a contest be inaugurated between the winners of intramurals in those sports in the respective institutions. This suggestion seems to have merit and may eventually be put into operation, if it seems necessary to a number of institutions to dispense with many of their sports.

If an institution discards intercollegiate athletics, as St. Mary's University has done, there is the problem of financing the intramural program. That however, is a relatively inexpensive proposition in every sport except possibly football. If an institution can finance an intercollegiate program and can do so in the proper way, there seems to be no reason for discarding such a program, but rather adding to it or supplementing it by an intramural program. Certainly we should have a sports program for the entire student body and not for a very limited group.

Value of Intercollegiate Athletics

This is not the place to discuss in full the value of intercollegiate athletics, but merely to introduce the topic as a background for some of the suggestions that are to follow. Everybody agrees that such a program furnishes good training for the competitive life that the boys are to live. It is also a healthful program, and it does help many students to get a college education. The values are so well known and so universally accepted that more need not be said at this point. I only hope that those who read further will recall this paragraph.

In connection with the above paragraph I wish to call attention to the fact that our present definition of amateurism, so far as our practice is concerned in this district, is quite different from

the original definition of amateurism. Athletic departments spend what money they can find on promising athletes. They give athletic activity scholarships to promising athletes who have good scholastic high school records, and they require a good scholastic standing in their institutions in order to continue these scholarships. Many institutions have loan funds especially provided for athletes. Practically all institutions furnish as many jobs for athletes as they can find. The amount of income from these jobs is regulated by the several conferences, but even in the face of these regulations some boys seem to be able to take part in athletics, pass their courses, and make all their expenses through college in one way or another. This is our present standard of amateurism.

Evils of Intercollegiate Athletics

One of the greatest disturbing elements in intercollegiate athletics is that too many of us have fallen into the professional attitude of mind. We are putting the emphasis on the winning of games and on the financial income. Baseball has gone into professionalism, and other sports are rapidly approaching that condition. Football shows signs of soon becoming a professional sport, and, unfortunately, there is a lot of professionalism in other sports, such as tennis, golf, and track. It is to be found not only in the existence of professional teams in these sports but also in the professional idea that has entered the minds of the participants that they must receive large concessions from the institutions which they attend.

Let me repeat some sentences from a letter of a prominent faculty member which I quoted in my report a year ago:

I am convinced that the faculty representatives, with all their sincerity, have little or no real power. The coaches, business managers, and athletic directors tolerate us, and the sports writers are frankly contemptuous. The proselytizing and subsidizing of promising material is going on without interruption. There is no use trying to deceive ourselves any longer. The situation has passed beyond our control, and I am convinced that it is because of the very definite and universal commercialization of the sport. As I said above, the faculty representatives are, no doubt, sincere, but they are helpless in the matter, and I have come to the conclusion that they are butting their heads against a stone wall.

One of the distressing things about present conditions is that in a number of institutions, especially larger institutions, faculty control is rapidly disappearing and is being replaced by what is called institutional control. In a number of cases this means that

controlling boards, which are too often influenced by considerations other than scholastic standards, are directing the destinies of athletics in their respective institutions. This furnishes an opportunity for the general public, the press, and ex-students to exercise a very large influence in the control of athletics in a given school. Until we get back to the absolute control of athletics by faculties, which are more interested in scholarship than they are in the winning of games and the commercializing of sports, we will not have an ideal situation in intercollegiate athletics.

Back of this situation lies the big problem of commercialism. Here is where we discover the wrong that is being done to the boys who participate, especially in football, in two ways. They are taught wrong values in life. They are petted and spoiled and brought to believe that somebody owes them something and that they may expect large rewards for as little service as possible. This is not the fault of the boys themselves. In the second place, they are being used too often as a means of income by the institution which they attend, which is the very worst phase of commercialism.

Evidences abound illustrating the evils of the commercial point of view. In order to produce finances an institution must have a winning team. To that end they must have first-class players, and those players must be secured. The result is that a coach who cannot build first-class teams out of poor material must go out and get the right kind of material. If he is conscientious and refuses to play the game, he loses his position. There seems to be an unusually large number of coaches who have lost good positions this fall. Such changes have taken place in three of the larger institutions in the Sixth District. No criticism is brought against the coaches. They are all fine men but their teams have not won championships. Certainly there is something wrong.

Schools which do not make money out of their athletics are continuing in the game definitely for the purpose of advertising. Men have stated to me within the last few days that their schools have athletics in order to attract students. Possibly this is entirely legitimate, provided it can be done without the evils of proselytizing, recruiting, and subsidizing. If it cannot be done without these evils, is such a program worth while?

No institution would openly or willingly plan courses which athletes can pass, but it is a well-known fact in many institutions that there is a distinct interest on the part of athletes in certain courses, so that frequently whole departments are filled with athletes.

Granting that it is right for institutions to have athletics to attract students, is it right, because an institution becomes weary of being defeated in most of its contests, to say: "We must have winning teams at any cost because we are tired of being tail-enders in our conference. Others are doing it, why not we?"

A Hopeful Outlook

In a personal letter to me, dated December 4, 1933, President Griffith states:

In athletics, as in everything else, there is a continual battle being waged between the good and the bad. Certain men of character, courage, and determination must fight for the upholding and preservation of the best things in athletics. This is not easy, when there are always so many who would cheapen athletics, commercialize them, and emphasize the least desirable qualities to be found in intercollegiate competition.

Men's faith has been shaken in their political, economic, and social institutions; consequently, they have been sceptical as to whether there were many survival values in these institutions. I do not find that the same situation, however, exists so far as college athletics are concerned. This to me is significant, because we have been passing through a period of high emotionalism. College football appeals to men's emotions more than to their intelligence; consequently one would expect a disturbing emotional reaction in this period of stress. The fact that only in a few sections has this phenomenon been very much in evidence leads me to believe that on the whole the college men have been administering athletics wisely.

As indicated above, under "Value of Intercollegiate Athletics," I believe that the struggle in behalf of the intercollegiate program is quite worth while, but, at the same time, we must not relax our vigilance. The opposing forces are too numerous, too strong, and too active for mild procedure on our part. We must have strong convictions, and we must have the courage of those convictions. These evils do exist, and we must use our utmost endeavor to eliminate them. By calling upon our faculties to discard their indifference, to overcome their ignorance, and to enter this fight actively and demand their right to control athletics in their institution, we will be able to win the victory; otherwise, we surrender to outside influences and the battle is lost. We are urged by our President to give the public a true concept and attitude toward intercollegiate athletics. That can be done only by having such a concept and such an attitude in our college faculties. As I see it, our only hope is in interested, active, absolute faculty control.

Conferences

There have been a few changes in the several conferences in Texas, and some of us hope that other changes will be made along geographical lines, which will enable some schools that have

been more or less eliminated from conference membership to be included. The difficulty in Texas is the distances which must be traveled by competing institutions if all are to be included in a conference program. Most of the institutions are anxious to help unselfishly in bringing about such a state of affairs. Institutions which are without conference affiliation have difficulty in maintaining their membership in the Association of Texas Colleges and in the Association of Southern Schools and Colleges.

In most of our conferences baseball is at a very low ebb and is gradually disappearing from intercollegiate competition, especially in the larger cities, because of the lack of interest in amateur baseball in the face of professional contests. On the other hand, the interest in swimming and golf is increasing, and tennis still holds its place because of climatic conditions.

As indicated above, intramural programs are meeting with more and more favor and are being rapidly improved in a great many institutions.

There have been no fatalities in football this season, and very few injuries of a serious kind.

The quality of football during the season just ended has not been as high as during some other seasons. The outstanding team in the district was that of the University of Arkansas, which won four contests in its own conference and lost one by one point. Unfortunately, they played an ineligible man without knowing it, and the conference declined to award a championship in football for this season. A list of conference championships in all the conferences would not be of interest to the readers of this report.

Intersectional Games

All teams of larger institutions, which constitute the Southwest Conference, played one or more intersectional game. The list submitted does not include games with non-conference teams in the State of Texas. Arkansas lost to Louisiana State University; Texas A. & M. defeated Tulane but lost to Centenary at Shreveport; Baylor University lost its game to Centenary; Rice Institute played four intersectional games, defeating Loyola and losing to Santa Clara, Creighton, and Louisiana State University; Southern Methodist University lost to St. Mary's in California and tied Oklahoma A. & M.; Texas Christian University tied Centenary and defeated North Dakota; University of Texas tied Centenary and lost to Oklahoma and Nebraska. This record indicates that in our intersectional games we were not too successful.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR S. L. MACDONALD, COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Answers here given to the seven questions asked by President Griffith are gathered primarily from a meeting of delegates representing institutions from Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming.

1. No intercollegiate sports have been dropped in this district during the depression. One of the associate members of the Rocky Mountain Conference withdrew and discontinued its intercollegiate participation beginning Sept. 1931. It has not resumed such athletic participation to date. One of the members of the conference suspended its freshman football program for the season of 1933.

2. All are agreed that intramural athletics have increased during the depression. More attention is being given to such sports as tennis, swimming, and gymnastics as recreation. A larger number of inter-fraternity athletic teams are being organized and awards in these lines are on the increase.

3. It was the belief of the delegates that the depression has not affected the "required work program" in this district.

4. It is believed that there is little effect on the general health program caused by the depression. We have no knowledge of the discontinuance of the health program in any institution, while in one institution a health official on half time has been employed as a new feature to the health program.

5. Gate receipts for the 1933 football season are reported better than for the 1932 season. As an example, one of the outstanding teams of the conference played before 96,833 spectators this season, an increase of 30,173 over last season, with corresponding increase in gate receipts. One of the smaller schools reports a decrease in total spectators of about 10,000, and explains the fact by saying that it was because their team made a much poorer showing this year than last. The three largest institutions of the Rocky Mountain Conference report a total attendance of 226,568 for the football season just closed. This is an excess of 69,008 over the total of last year, the increase being more than 43%. The average increase in the seventh district is no doubt considerably less than this, but is surely decidedly on the positive side.

6. Among the mistakes of the "boom period" were the construction of expensive grandstands and "long trips" by athletic teams. A prominent educator in an institution which built an expensive stadium spoke of the enterprise afterwards as the most "stupendous monument to folly ever built

by human hands". For four or five years the financial status of this most costly stadium in this district was in a very precarious condition, but we have the official assurance that the proposition has been refinanced at a greatly reduced rate of interest, and that the past season has netted some gain. This is the only serious situation regarding such extravagance in this region. As to long trips, their number is being minimized; it is now a few years since our last trip to Hawaii, and such extra-conference games as are scheduled are closer home under more modest financial conditions.

7. The question of "recruiting" was brought up before a group of eight faculty representatives and eight athletic directors recently meeting in Denver. Five of the members voted their belief that recruiting is growing worse since 1929, seven voted no perceptible change; no one voted the belief that the situation is improving. And this is in face of three years of emphasizing N. C. A. A. standards, and also in spite of the fact that a special committee of the R. M. C. has been laboring three years to minimize the insidious practice. This recruiting committee has several achievements to its credit, but there are so many subtle forms of recruiting that to eliminate the more overt practices seems only to drive its operation under cover. How can we reach the case of a "friend" who in his own automobile takes an outstanding high school athlete 100 miles to the campus of his alma mater, secures him a job in a boarding house, sees that he is satisfactorily registered; then the enthusiastic alumnus returns to his home unobserved, leaving his young protégé safely on his way to athletic glory? Multiply his case by twenty, and you have solved the athletic difficulties of the beloved "alma mater" and have assured it a creditable showing against schools that may have enrollments ten times as great. This story does not apply to all campuses, but it is known to be true, at least to a considerable extent, in some places, and it is common belief that it is widespread. The dream of an organized society in which every high school graduate may attend the college of his choice and there follow his bent toward a useful and happy career is far from realization for the athlete in the Seventh District, and progress in the right direction is not very hopeful.

The most notable recent happening in this district took place at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference in Denver on the seventh, eighth, and ninth of the present month. Eight of the twelve members of the conference bolted, and organized a new conference, their secession being subject to the subsequent approval of their respective institutions. The eight bolting institutions are Utah University, Utah Agricultural College, Brigham Young University, Denver University, Colorado University, Colorado Agricultural College, Colorado

College, and Wyoming University. The four institutions which remain as members of the R. M. F. A. C. are Colorado Teachers College, Colorado School of Mines, Western State College of Colorado, and Montana Agricultural College. The eight seceding institutions voted to adopt the name "Intermountain Faculty Athletic Conference", leaving the remaining four to operate under the old name.

Among reasons given by the eight institutions for their act were: (1) That the conference with twelve members has "become so cumbersome that it is necessary to reduce numbers and thereby provide for workable units". (2) "The demand for intercollegiate contests in which the elements of sportsmanship require competition between institutions of nearer equality and natural rivalry makes some adjustment necessary". The following statement will further clarify the action of the eight: "We further wish it to be understood that this action is not the result of any lack of harmony in Conference relationships, nor is it to be construed as a criticism of, or a reflection upon, the policies, practices, or standards of any institution." The next meeting is scheduled for late in May, at which time the organization of the new conference will be completed, pending the approval of the respective schools between now and that time. The athletic schedule of the old conference of twelve will be carried out in good faith. These schedules go through the 1934 football season.

The most significant change in athletic policy adopted by the new Conference of eight is the discontinuance of the office of adjuster. This office, one function of which was to see that acceptable officials were appointed for intercollegiate contests, has made an enviable record in this capacity. Its discontinuance at this time is brought about by the resignation of the man who has filled the place so successfully for several years. A special committee made up by the Association of Athletic Directors will carry on this important function for the following year. No doubt the office will be filled again with either an adjuster or commissioner, as soon as conditions warrant.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

PROFESSOR W. B. OWENS, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

During the last year the effects of the economic depression have been definitely evident in the conduct of athletic programs at all institutions. These effects have, on the whole, been beneficial rather than detrimental, as virtually all institutions report that a tendency to overexpansion has been definitely checked, and such retrenchment as has been found necessary has brought the elimination of non-essentials and of some extravagances without the loss of many essential programs. In only a few

institutions has it been necessary to drop any intercollegiate sports, although *schedules* in some sports have been reduced somewhat, and competition kept "closer to home". Baseball schedules have been reduced to some extent, although only one institution reports dropping the sport entirely.

Intramural athletics have generally been maintained, although some curtailment in the awarding of trophies and other incidental features has been noted. Some institutions report that intramural activities have increased rather than decreased during the depression period. The required work program and the health education programs at the various institutions apparently have not suffered materially, most institutions reporting "no affect on the program", while others report some decrease in staff, and slight curtailments in program, not of major importance.

Attendance and gate receipts at the college games this year appear to have been generally better than last year, only one or two exceptions being noted. The football competition in the far west was exceptionally close this year, and virtually every game was a competitive attraction to the public. That this is the most important factor in the matter of attendance at football contests seems to have been clearly demonstrated on the coast this year.

Most of the colleges reported that the depression has tended definitely to correct the tendency to overexpansion and some extravagance which crept in during the boom years. Some institutions found themselves in difficulty through having overanticipated future income. The necessity of meeting maturing obligations brought about some rather drastic reductions in budgets, and the elimination of all but essential activities. As noted previously, however, this has involved very little actual curtailment of athletic programs, but rather a necessary shaking-down of organization, and the lopping off of a good many "frills". Most institutions are getting their finances in order, and some report that they are in better shape now than they have been for some years.

The opinions with regard to recruiting of athletes vary. Some institutions report "no perceptible difference", others: "there has been considerably less recruiting than at any previous time". No reports received to date indicate an increase in recruiting activities.

Prior to the opening of the football season the Pacific Coast Conference made an agreement with the sponsor of the football broadcasts, whereby the sponsor paid to the Conference the sum of \$60,000 for the privilege of broadcasting the Conference games. This sum was divided among the members of the Conference in proportion to the attendance at football games. This was a one year arrangement, and whether it will be continued, or some other arrangement made, has not yet been determined. There has been a general decrease in the prices for tickets to the football contests.

At the beginning of this year a commissioner was appointed for the purpose of selecting officials for athletic contests. Most of the institutions on the Pacific Coast have availed themselves of the services of this commissioner. He has been following a plan patterned somewhat after that of the Eastern Association for the Selection of Football Officials. While some difficulties have been encountered, they have for the most part been those incidental to the inauguration of the plan, which on the whole seems to have worked satisfactory and will probably be continued.

We have not had as much pressure this year for the playing of charity games. The somewhat disappointing returns from some of the contests so ambitiously staged in the past seem to have had a marked influence in this regard.

While the year just closing has been one full of serious difficulties, it would seem on the whole to have been one of real progress. Most of the institutions have been forced to check tendencies which were rapidly proving detrimental, and we face the future on a much more solid foundation than heretofore.

REPORTS OF RULES COMMITTEES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER)

The Association Football Rules Committee had their annual meeting at the Harvard Club of New York on Saturday, January 14, 1933.

For the first time, in addition to the active members, several of the Advisory Committee were present, together with representatives of the American Sports Publishing Company and the Intercollegiate Association.

Several changes were made in the rules, notably in providing for increased substitution, as it was felt that the college rules should endeavor to increase interest in the sport among the undergraduates. Judging by the communications received during the season, this move has been decidedly successful.

The Intercollegiate Association agreed to merge the publication of their rules book with that of the N. C. A. A. As a consequence, the N. C. A. A. book, for the first time, became the sole rules book governing amateur soccer as played in the United States. This move has saved both the N. C. A. A. and the Intercollegiate Association considerable money and has enhanced the prestige of your committee.

The high schools were invited to advisory membership but felt that for the present they could not afford to accept the invitation. During the season, there was a definite increase in the number of schools playing soccer throughout the country and in the number of boys participating in the game in the various institutions.

The committee received requests for rulings and interpretations from all parts of the United States, evidencing the need of a more active rules-making body. Injuries to goal tenders on several teams during the past season indicate that some action will have to be taken by the committee to protect these players from possible serious physical injury.

At the present time the committee necessarily works in close conjunction with the Intercollegiate Association because that body represents the bulk of college soccer for the country today. However, the general growth of the sport through the country indicates that eventually the committee may become more truly national in scope.

HENRY W. CLARK,
Chairman.

BASKETBALL

This is the first opportunity to register the fact before the N. C. A. A. that the changes referred to in the Annual Report

as of December, 1932, met with unusual and outstanding success. These changes referred to as the 10-second rule and the 3-second rule have been quite instrumental in improving the game of basketball from both player and spectator angles.

Last year's report made mention of the fact that the joint basketball rules committee, having a membership of 36, was in process of reorganization. The report is officially made at this time that such a reorganization has taken place. Detailed report of the steps taken in such reorganization has been made to the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. Your National Collegiate Basketball Committee is continuing to coöperate in the preparation of basketball rules with the representatives from the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

The name adopted by this organization is the "National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada". The active membership on this committee is as follows: 10 representatives from the N. C. A. A.; 4 representatives from the High School Federation; 2 representatives from the A. A. U.; 2 representatives from the Young Men's Christian Association; 1 Canadian representative.

The following division of royalties from the sale of basketball guides was agreed to: 50% to the N. C. A. A.; 25% to the High School Federation; 10% to the A. A. U.; 10% to the Y. M. C. A.; 5% to Canada.

The first meeting of this National Basketball Committee of the United States and Canada was held at the McAlpin Hotel on April 8 and 9, 1933. A fine spirit of harmony and coöperation obtained. No changes of any considerable importance were made in the basketball rules, although a number of minor clarifications were made in the code as promulgated for the previous year.

The following officials were elected: Dr. James Naismith, originator of basketball—honorary chairman for life; Ralph Morgan—honorary member for life; L. W. St. John, Chairman; Floyd A. Rowe, Vice Chairman; George T. Hepburn, Secretary; A. E. Metzdorf, Treasurer; Oswald Tower, Editor.

It is sincerely hoped that this revised organization may continue to function in a harmonious and coöperative way for the best interests of basketball and to the end that a single set of rules may govern all basketball play.

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

BOXING

The N. C. A. A. Committee on Boxing has completed its revision of the Boxing Rules. In attempting this revision everything has been done which the Committee felt could be done to safeguard the individual boxers and to make this sport attractive to the colleges.

If the spirit of these rules is lived up to, I am sure that will be the case. However, those in charge of athletics in the various colleges must see that the boxing coaches who train their teams live up to the spirit of these rules and teach their athletes methods which conform to the ideas the rules express.

I am enclosing a copy of the rules which I believe should be appended to this report.

FRANCIS C. GRANT,
Chairman.

(The Boxing Rules are printed in the Appendix, page 98.)

FOOTBALL

The American game of Rugby Football was developed by the colleges and is essentially a college game. Today, however, the number of college teams and of college players is small in comparison with the vast army of teams and players within the ranks of high schools, prep schools, professional and sand-lot teams. Therefore, your Rules Committee must definitely decide whether it is legislating primarily for the colleges, making every effort to serve also the interests of the other groups playing the game, or if it should attempt to evolve a game which will serve and satisfy the varied needs and desires of the entire football family.

It is even more important that this committee or you, its sponsors, decide with sharp distinctness whether its efforts are to be directed chiefly to making the game safe for the boys who play it or spectacular for the benefit of the spectators.

The newspapers of this country have been largely instrumental in creating the interest which has produced our great stadia and filled them. Just as they have built up professional baseball they have built up college football by giving to it millions of dollars worth of free advertising. Very naturally they feel that they play an important part and that they have a place in the picture when rules are discussed. Their viewpoint, of course, is largely that of the spectator.

If the number of spectators who attend our games and their enjoyment is of first importance, then our rules making must be such as to produce a spectacle to please them. If, however, the players' safety and their enjoyment come first, the Rules Com-

mittee have been on the right track for the past twenty-seven years.

It is my idea that you, our sponsors, wish your Committee to continue to legislate, not with the idea of furnishing a Roman holiday to the crowds, but always with one set purpose—the good of the boys who play the game.

With this in mind your Committee during the past year made but two major changes. We strengthened the clipping rule and eliminated the so-called sideline play. We believe we lessened unnecessary injuries by the first change and made the game faster and more enjoyable by the second.

In addition we tried to further clarify the rules. The game we have evolved is highly complicated and to a certain extent artificial. Consequently the rules are complicated and difficult. Our efforts at clarification bore fruit, and only two questions arose during the year which were not clearly answered by the rules. This we believe establishes a record.

Nevertheless, some simplification of the rules is desirable. Mistakes in interpretation occurred in all parts of the country during the season. Many of these came from the fact that the play in question was one which for a lifetime was legal and it looked so right and natural that at the moment no one questioned it. If your Committee, without endangering the players or upsetting the balance of the game, can bring about some simplification, it will of course be glad to do so.

Generally speaking, however, changes in the rules at this time would be a mistake. Such changes made to promote this or that method of attack will further complicate a code which is already too complicated. The game as it stands is a fine one, and if properly supervised, coached, and officiated is not productive of more injuries than are to be expected in any body contact game. The main source of trouble is failure to properly look after the injuries sustained. This lack of care is what causes many of the fatalities of football.

We have a fine game. Are we sportsmen enough to keep it? That is the question. Attempts to find loopholes and beat the rules are the reason for fifty percent of the rules changes of the past twenty-five years. This year has shown a wonderful improvement in this respect. Few coaches, and not a single reputable one, have attempted any such tactics. The attitude of their National Association has doubtless had much to do with this most desirable attitude. If we are to preserve this great game and keep it free from just criticism we must think of the game first and our private good must be a very poor second.

Your Committee made an innovation this year in creating two standing committees, one on Football Injuries and the other on Rules Changes. It will be the duty of the Committee on Injuries (Fielding Yost, Chairman; Dr. Marvin A. Stevens and Mr. Lew

R. Palmer) to collect data on injuries in collaboration with the Committee of Safety in Physical Education and to report to the Rules Committee. The Committee on Rules Changes (Harry J. Stegeman, Chairman; Dana X. Bible, Louis Little, and A. W. Palmer) will have submitted to them all proposed changes for consideration and will make a study of possible simplification of the rules. The chairman and the secretary of the Committee are ex-officio members of both committees.

While it is too early to report definitely on the results of the past season in the matter of injuries and fatalities, the preliminary reports from the district members of the Rules Committee indicate a distinct improvement in college circles over previous seasons. In the matter of fatalities I would like to quote the following from a letter, dated November 20, from Fielding H. Yost, Chairman of our Sub-committee on Injuries.

"I have endeavored through the Associated Press and the United Press and every other source to keep in touch with all fatal football accidents this season. About thirty-one fatal accidents have been reported this year, including the following fatalities in college ranks:

A freshman at the University of Iowa.

A freshman at Howard College, Birmingham.

A freshman at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.

A student at John Carroll College, Cleveland, Ohio, class not given.

"Eight or ten of the other accidents reported are "sand lot" accidents, and it is very difficult to get much information about them. I have mailed a questionnaire to all of the schools where a fatal football accident occurred and also to various individuals in reference to the sand lot accidents. Previously I had to write as many as six times to different individuals to secure information on the sand lot accidents.

"Included in the list of fatalities is the unusual report of Wilma Kelly, a thirteen year old girl of Helena, Montana, who was killed in a neighborhood game."

Your chairman has also done some checking of the press reports on so-called football fatalities for 1933. Even from the meagre information contained in these press reports it is quite evident that some of these fatalities are not properly attributable to football. A thirteen year old boy has his arm broken and tetanus develops. A fourteen year old boy has his knee lacerated, blood poisoning develops, and he later dies of pneumonia. A high school boy dies of "murmuring heart" after the first day of practice. Another has his elbow skinned, it becomes infected,

and he dies of septic pneumonia and pleurisy. A twelve year old boy is injured in the stomach while playing in his school yard (football is not even mentioned) and he later dies at home. In another case the boy dies of blood poisoning which the physicians reported "may have been caused by an old football injury". Another dies of complications started by an ankle bone infection.

As we study these reports it becomes evident that lack of supervision which permits boys to play who are not physically fit for any strenuous exercise and lack of attention to minor injuries or abrasions are the real causes of many if not most football fatalities. Changes in football rules will not aid this situation. A campaign of education is necessary in order to bring about proper supervision in the schools and on the playgrounds—not only for football but for all vigorous sports.

The definitive data on injuries will be available before the February meeting of your Committee is held. It will be carefully studied and if action is indicated it will be taken.

WALTER R. OKESON,
Chairman.

GYMNASICS

The preliminary set of rules and regulations for intercollegiate competition in gymnastics, which was accepted at the 1932 meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, formed the basis for the definite code which we present to you today for your approval. (The rules are printed in the Appendix, page 109.)

These rules have been developed after careful consideration of criticisms, from various sections of the country, of the previous set of regulations. It may be said that we have been too definite in our standardization of apparatus, inasmuch as this is the only code in this country which absolutely defines what the standard for apparatus shall be. This has been done purposely to eliminate the former difficulties encountered in intersectional contests.

Long Horse has been added to the list of events and Rope Climb retained. There has been no partiality shown toward any league or conference. Each will have to make some minor changes in the interest of national standardization.

We earnestly urge that all National Collegiate Athletic Association members participating in gymnastics adopt these rules, especially since we are endeavoring to complete our plans to hold an N. C. A. A. National Gymnastic Championship this coming year.

C. A. BEING,
Chairman.

ICE HOCKEY

The Committee met in Clinton, N. Y., June 2, 3, and 4, and such changes as adopted were very few and of minor importance. It was agreed that the rules in general are adequate but that they are not consistently enforced. We would like to endorse the recent organization of officials in the east, known as the Eastern Hockey Officials Association, and also the arrangement by which Mr. Sands will appoint officials for games this season. Mr. W. J. Bingham, of Harvard, is largely responsible for this fine development, and with Mr. Sands to observe and keep in close touch with officials, we feel that the rules will be enforced and improvement may be expected. Schools and colleges will aid this movement by securing officials through Mr. Sands. His address is Donald P. Sands, 28 Fitchburg Street, Somerville, Mass.

All officials are eligible for membership in the E. H. O. A. and are urged to qualify in their districts. The organization headquarters are located at Northeastern University, Huntington Avenue, Boston. The officers are: President, Mr. A. G. Smith; Secretary, Mr. Nelson Raymond; Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Mooney. At present there are three divisions; Boston, New York City, and Connecticut. Each division is headed by a Vice-President of the E. H. O. A., and they are Mr. James Foley for Boston, Mr. Charles Mitchell for New York City, and Mr. James Humphreys, of Kent School, for Connecticut. Other divisions may be formed later, and also a similar organization will soon be formed in the west.

Recommendations or suggestions concerning the rules are welcomed by the Committee, and should be received prior to the end of the playing season.

ALBERT I. PRETTYMAN,
Chairman.

SWIMMING AND WATER SPORTS

The 1933 Annual Convention of the N. C. A. A. marks the end of a twenty year period since the first rules committee for swimming and water sports was appointed. It therefore seems appropriate that a brief over-view of outstanding achievements during this time be given.

In general the efforts of the committee have been directed toward the realization of the aims and purposes of the N. C. A. A. and to conduct our work in accordance with its policies. In particular we have worked for the perfection of a uniform code of rules for swimming, diving, and water games in schools, col-

leges, and universities of the United States; the development of an annual Swimming Guide; the establishment of annual National Collegiate swimming championships; the coöperation with other national and international swimming organizations; the encouragement of the formation and welfare of intercollegiate and interscholastic leagues and conferences; the establishment of records; and in a broad way the fostering of an educational emphasis in competitive swimming activities.

The primary function of the Swimming Rules Committee has been to standardize and integrate rules for intercollegiate competition in the United States, so far as possible to modify these rules to meet swimming needs of interscholastic competition, and to coöperate with other national rules-making bodies such as the A. A. U. and the Olympic organizations.

When the committee first undertook its work in 1913, rules for swimming and water games were far from satisfactory and varied greatly in different sections of the country. In the earlier years the committee received valuable help from the Graduate Advisory Committee of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the Western Intercollegiate Conference, the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and the Amateur Swimming Association of England. In recent years the greatest assistance has come from the College Swimming Coaches Association of America. The Western Intercollegiate Conference was the first intercollegiate body to adopt the new N. C. A. A. standard rules for swimming and diving, which they did in 1915. Since that time, with minor modifications, and few exceptions, these rules have become the standard for the various intercollegiate leagues and conferences of the United States, and for the numerous interscholastic swimming organizations. Although minor differences and exceptions still exist, they are not without value in maintaining a wholesome spirit in swimming competitions. An attitude of independent thinking and experimentation is to be encouraged. With friendly coöperation there is much to be gained in solving common problems.

The first Intercollegiate Swimming Guide was published in 1915-16. Since that time it has been published annually, with the exception of 1918 when none was issued since there were no rules changes, and college athletic schedules had been greatly curtailed or temporarily discontinued.

The Swimming Guide has served as a handbook for the official rules for swimming, diving, and water games. It has also contained reviews of dual and championship meets, official records for outstanding national, sectional, and local performances, lists of approved officials, and a directory of swimming and water sports for schools and colleges. By means of this useful publication the committee has been able to act as a clearing-house and medium for contributions to the literature of

swimming activities, and in general to render a wider educational service.

F. W. Luehring edited the Guide for the first seven years, from 1915-1922. The next seven issues were published under the editorship of Frank Sullivan. Philip Harburger edited it for two years, and the present editor, Edward Kennedy, is serving for the third year. Through these years Frank Sullivan, B. D. Brink, Edward Kennedy, and Henry Ortland have also served as able assistants. The Guide has been published by the American Sports Publishing Company each year excepting 1919, 1920, and 1921, when it was published by Thomas E. Wilson and Company.

After ten years at work on standardizing the rules for intercollegiate and interscholastic competition, the Rules Committee held its first National Collegiate swimming championships. The following host institutions have provided their fine swimming facilities and valued leadership for the advancement of these annual championships: United States Naval Academy, 1924; Northwestern University, 1925; United States Naval Academy, 1926; State University of Iowa, 1927; University of Pennsylvania, 1928; Washington University (St. Louis), 1929; Harvard University, 1930; Northwestern University, 1931; University of Michigan, 1932; and Yale University, 1933. The average number of institutions participating in the meet has been 16, the smallest number 9, and the largest 26. The total number of participants has ranged from 50 in the first meet to over 100 at Yale last year. To the University of Minnesota goes the distinction of being the only institution which has participated in the meet annually, and which has placed its contestants among the winners each year. In friendly rivalry, intercollegiate goodwill, and the number and quality of individual and team records established these annual championships have maintained a high standard.

During this ten year period a code of administrative procedures and policies for conducting the annual championships has been in process of development by our committee. As soon as this is completed it will be submitted to the Executive Council for ratification before being published.

The next meet is scheduled to be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, March 30 and 31, 1934. The splendid new natatorium at the Ohio State University, which includes three swimming pools, will form an attractive setting.

The Rules Committee has aimed to coöperate with other national bodies interested in the advancement of swimming. Beginning in 1917-18 a joint swimming committee relationship was entered into with the Y. M. C. A. The following year it was extended to include the swimming and life-saving section of the American Red Cross, after which the joint relationship was

known as the American Swimming Association. An immediate outcome was the adoption of the N. C. A. A. rules for swimming and water sports by the Y. M. C. A. and the American Red Cross.

Although the joint committee relationship had many elements of desirability, there was a growing feeling that intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming interests were losing their identity. Consequently, it was discontinued in 1922, and our relationship with other national organizations has been more informal since that time.

With the fine influence of President Kennedy of the N.C.A.A. and President Brundage of the A. A. U. and the American Olympic Association, a very satisfactory coöperation in swimming was worked out between these groups. The A. A. U. and the N. C. A. A. swimming rules committees both adopted the Olympic diving rules as the standard for the Xth Olympiad. This unification undoubtedly contributed to the placing of two college men among the Olympic winners in diving. Recently both groups have been laying plans for continued coöperation, a further unification of rules, and for the best possible representation in swimming at the next Olympic Games. Following the Olympic Games at Los Angeles the A. A. U. and the N. C. A. A. swimming committees unanimously agreed on certain new dives and other forward looking changes which have been adopted by both organizations. For several years these associations have conducted their annual indoor championships as near together as possible with regard to time and place, so that college and university men might attend both events.

An important secondary function of the committee has been assumed to be that of encouraging the organization and administration of swimming leagues and conferences. According to the 1931 report of the chairman, ". . . . The organization of such bodies, conditions of membership, program of events for swimming, diving, and water games, preparation of schedules, appointment of officials, and conducting of dual and championship meets for such leagues and conferences are all activities with budgetary or other local or sectional implications which can best be carried out by these agencies, and which do not fall within the duties of our committee."

This committee has sought constantly to maintain a helpful contact with interscholastic swimming. In formulating rules we have tried to keep in mind the needs of schoolboys as well as those of college men. Ten years ago, at the suggestion of the late Headmaster Irvine of Mercersburg Academy and other secondary school leaders, modifications were made to adapt N. C. A. A. rules to the needs of secondary school situations. Since 1926-27 we have had an interscholastic advisory committee representing various sections of the United States, who have been invited to sit in at our rules meetings and discuss with us

problems peculiar to swimming in the public and private schools. Recently, with the approval of the Executive Council, our committee voted to invite an official representative from the National Federation of State High School Associations to full membership on our rules committee. Since its foundation, every issue of the Swimming Guide included extensive attention to interscholastic swimming.

A detailed account of the work of the committee during the past year is not included here. This appears in the N. C. A. A. Bulletin for September, 1933.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

TRACK AND FIELD

The annual meeting of the Track and Field Rules Committee was held at Chicago on June 16, 1933, with seven members attending. Two important rules modifications were authorized.

The "international start" rule was adopted. Distance penalties are eliminated altogether. Disqualification follows a false second start. This change is an outgrowth of the satisfactory use of the "international start" by the American athletes in the Olympic Tryouts and Games of 1932. The A.A.U. and the I.C.A.A.A.A. have taken similar action.

Arrangements for trials in the shot, hammer, discus, javelin, and broad jump have been changed. Four trials instead of three now constitute the usual round, and these are taken in series of alternating pairs.

In connection with the adoption of the "international start" the committee plans a nation-wide campaign to secure better and more uniform methods for starting. A chapter on the technique of starting has been inserted in the Track Guide.

One of the interesting developments in collegiate track circles this year was the effort of the Western Conference and the National Collegiate games committees to cater to the spectators in the staging of their meets. This was accomplished by more careful spacing of track events and field events, by an improved announcing procedure, by opening parades, and victory ceremonies.

T. N. METCALF,
Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TWELFTH N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held on Soldier Field, Chicago, June 16 and 17, 1933

The Twelfth National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Championships held on Soldier Field, Chicago, June 16th and 17th, were a fitting climax to the notable succession of

N. C. A. A. meets, all of which have been held in Chicago. It has been voted by the Executive Committee of the N. C. A. A. that the 1934 meet be held in Los Angeles.

For financial reasons it was thought best to make the meet a part of the athletic program of the Century of Progress, and for the first time the finals took place in the evening. In the conduct of the meet, the Committee followed the plan used in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles, endeavoring to give continuous information as to what was happening in the field events as well as in the track events. The name of each competitor was announced by amplifier just previous to his participation. The result was very gratifying. Praise came from many sources on the success of this innovation.

227 competitors from 74 colleges and universities competed. Four records were made which surpassed the accepted world marks, and two accepted world marks were tied. These records were 20.4 seconds in the 220 yards dash, by Metcalfe of Marquette University, who also tied the world record of 9.4 seconds in the 100 yards dash; 47.1 seconds in the quarter mile run, by G. Hardin of Louisiana State University; 1 minute 50.9 seconds in the half mile, by Charles Hornbostel of Indiana University; 52 feet 10 inches in the shot put, by J. Torrance of Louisiana State University. The accepted world record of 14.2 seconds in the 120 yards high hurdles was tied by A. Meier of Stanford University. This world record, however, was lowered in the N. C. A. A. Meet of 1932, Saling of Iowa running the 120 yards high hurdles in 14.1 seconds.

Seven new N. C. A. A. records were established and one was tied. In addition to the records mentioned above, Glenn Cunningham of Kansas ran the one mile in 4 minutes 9.8 seconds; H. J. Laborde of Stanford threw the discus 163 feet 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; W. Gruber of Southern California and M. Gordy of Louisiana State tied at 13 feet 11 $\frac{1}{16}$ inches in the pole vault.

It is interesting to note that, at the conclusion of this N.C.A.A. Meet, college men have bettered the accepted world marks in eight out of fifteen events, and that five accepted world records have been surpassed in N. C. A. A. meets.

Louisiana State University won the N. C. A. A. Championship with 58 points, the University of Southern California was second with 54 points, and Indiana University third with 37 points. Points were scored on the basis of 10 for first place, 8 for second, 6 for third, 4 for fourth, 2 for fifth, and 1 for sixth.

For the first eleven meets, the Committee of Management consisted of John L. Griffith, Tom Jones, and A. A. Stagg. At the Chairman's request, three additional members were selected by President Griffith of the N. C. A. A. to assist in the conduct of this year's meet, namely, Messrs. K. L. Wilson of Northwestern University, Clyde Littlefield of the University of Texas, and Henry Schulte of the University of Nebraska.

In bidding farewell, the Chairman of the Committee wishes to thank most heartily the other members of the Committee who have labored so cooperatively with him during these dozen years, and also he wishes to express his gratitude to that splendid group of coaches who have loyally supported and cooperated with the Committee in making the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Championships so splendidly successful.

AMOS ALONZO STAGG,
Chairman.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

TWELFTH NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Held in connection with the Century of Progress on Soldier Field, Chicago
June 16 and 17, 1933

Receipts

Sale of tickets	\$3,830.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$3,830.00

Expenditures

Printing:	
300 entry blanks	\$17.50
350 programs	35.00
Tickets, badges, and contestant numbers	93.03
	\$145.53
Publicity:	
Postage and telegrams	\$66.26
Materials and printing	30.73
Assistants to newspaper men on field	8.53
Promotion expenses	25.00
Medals	130.52
Fee for starter, W. J. Monilaw	500.00
Dinner to coaches and managers	50.00
Trucking equipment	78.75
Tags, cards, yarn, Track and Field Guides, etc.	4.20
	1.79
Expense Statement—Century of Progress	
Soldier Field expenses	\$714.86
Ushers and cashiers, guides and police	96.13
Rental of Soldier Field (10% of gate receipts)	383.00
Government Tax on Admissions	383.00
Amplification	100.00
Signs	15.00
	1,691.99
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,602.78
NET RECEIPTS	\$1,227.22

Amount prorated	\$1,040.78
Tax on checks	1.72
	1,042.50
BALANCE TURNED OVER TO N. C. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD FUND	\$184.72

RESULTS

Twelfth National Collegiate Athletic Association Championship Track and Field Meet held in connection with the Century of Progress, 1933, on Soldier Field, Chicago, Illinois, June 16 and 17.

TRACK EVENTS

100 yd. dash, 9 4/10 sec. *Ties World's Record.*

- (1) R. Metcalfe, Marquette; (2) P. Starr, Oregon; (3) J. Johnson, Ill. State Normal; (4) L. Ball, So. Calif.; (5) C. Parsons, So. Calif.; (6) H. Hellmich, Ill.

220 yd. dash, 20 4/10 sec. *New World's Record.*

- (1) R. Metcalfe, Marquette; (2) J. Johnson, Ill. State Normal; (3) P. Starr, Ore.; (4) C. Parsons, So. Calif.; (5) I. Fuqua, Ind.; (6) L. Swisher, Kan. St. Teachers of Pittsburg.

440 yd. run, 47 1/10 sec. *New World's Record.*

- (1) G. Hardin, Louisiana St.; (2) I. Fuqua, Ind.; (3) E. Ablowich, So. Calif.; (4) W. Dean, Iowa; (5) B. Ward, Okla.; (6) H. Tompkins, So. Calif.

880 yd. run, 1:50 9/10. *New World's Record.*

- (1) C. Hornbostel, Ind.; (2) G. Cunningham, Kan.; (3) J. Simmons, Abilene Chri.; (4) F. Webster, So. Calif.; (5) E. Turner, Mich.; (6) E. Labertew, Iowa State.

One mile run, 4:09 8/10. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

- (1) G. Cunningham, Kan.; (2) L. Hutton, Ill. State Normal; (3) R. Sears, Butler; (4) W. Howell, Mich.; (5) R. Woosley, Ill.; (6) C. Hornbostel, Ind.

Two mile run, 9:22 8/10.

- (1) M. Pilbow, Grinnell; (2) J. Watson, Ind.; (3) F. Harvey, Colo. Aggies; (4) J. McCluskey, Fordham; (5) J. Freestad, No. Dak. St. Teach.; (6) D. Smith, Kan. St. Teachers of Pittsburg.

120 yd. high hurdles, 14 2/10 sec. *Ties World's Record.*

- (1) A. Meier, Stanford; (2) A. Moreau, Louisiana State; (3) H. Egleston, Mich.; (4) E. Bacon, Denison; (5) C. Casper, Texas Chri.; (6) D. Bracken, Washington.

220 yd. low hurdles, 22 9/10 sec.

- (1) G. Hardin, Louisiana State; (2) H. Lambertus, Nebr.; (3) N. Paul, So. Calif.; (4) A. Meier, Stanford; (5) E. Bacon, Denison; (6) A. Moreau, Louisiana State.

FIELD EVENTS

Pole vault, 13 ft. 11 1/8 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

- (1) Tie—M. Gordy, Louisiana State, W. Graber, So. Calif.; (3) Tie—13 ft. 6 in., E. Lenington, Ill.; J. Wonsowitz, Ohio State; (5) Tie—13 ft., L. Schram, Marquette; R. Lovshin, Wis.; D. Zimmerman, Tulane; M. Holcomb, Mich. St.; R. Lowry, Mich. Normal; C. Roark, Marquette; Miller, Stanford.

High jump, 6 ft. 4 in.

- (1) Tie—D. McNaughton, So. Calif.; V. Murphy, Notre Dame; (3) Tie—6 ft. 3 in., W. Watkins, Abilene Chri.; W. Ward, Mich.; L. Richey, Ala. Poly.; H. Spencer, Geneva; M. Jameson, Colorado.

Broad jump, 24 ft. 4 3/4 in.

- (1) J. Brooks, Chicago; (2) 24 ft. 3 3/8 in., D. Gray, Nebr.; (3) 24 ft. 5/8 in., A. Dreusicke, Elmhurst; (4) 23 ft. 7 1/8 in., G. Kepner, Wichita; (5) 23 ft. 4 7/8 in., C. Adams, Rice Inst.; (6) 22 ft. 10 5/8 in., B. Ward, Oklahoma.

Shot put, 52 ft. 10 in. *New World's Record.*

- (1) J. Torrance, Louisiana State; (2) 50 ft. 9 in., H. Harper, So. Calif.; (3) 48 ft. 11 1/2 in., L. Dues, Coll. City Detroit; (4) 48 ft. 4 in., E. Dees, Kansas; (5) 47 ft. 4 in., H. Laborde, Stanford; (6) 47 ft. 3 in., B. Irwin, Texas A. & M.

Discus throw, 163 ft. 3 3/4 in. *New N. C. A. A. Record.*

- (1) H. Laborde, Stanford; (2) 151 ft. 10 in., D. White, Kan. St. Teach., Pittsburg; (3) 147 ft. 7 in., J. Torrance, Louisiana St.; (4) 147 ft., J. Petty, Rice; (5) 145 ft. 11 in., W. Busbee, Indiana; (6) 142 ft. 6 in., B. Irwin, Texas A. & M.

Javelin throw, 216 ft. 5 1/2 in.

- (1) D. Purvis, Purdue; (2) 211 ft. 4 1/2 in., B. Sample, Arizona; (3) 209 ft. 7 1/2 in., W. Demaris, Oregon; (4) 195 ft. 6 1/2 in., N. Blair, Louisiana State; (5) 194 ft. 3 1/2 in., J. Beggs, Geneva; (6) 189 ft. 11 in., F. Williamson, So. Calif.

Hammer throw, 156 ft. 3/4 in.

- (1) R. Cox, Michigan; (2) 155 ft. 11 1/4 in., C. Cruikshank, Colo. Aggies; (3) 154 ft. 6 1/2 in., N. Biddinger, Indiana; (4) 151 ft. 10 in., G. Miller, West Virginia; (5) 148 ft. 5 in., P. Somfeld, Pomona; (6) 147 ft. 4 1/4 in., E. Johnson, Ohio State.

SUMMARY OF POINTS

Points	
58	Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.
54	University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
37	Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
26 3/7	Stanford University, California.
24 3/5	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

- 22 University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
 22 Illinois State Normal, Normal, Illinois.
 20 6/7 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 20 University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.
 16 University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.
 14 Colorado Aggies, Fort Collins, Colorado.
 10 University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.
 10 Kansas State Teachers College, Pittsburg, Kansas.
 10 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.
 10 Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.
 9 University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.
 8 3/5 Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas.
 8 University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.
 8 University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
 6 Denison University, Granville, Ohio.
 6 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
 6 College of the City of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.
 6 Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.
 6 Rice Institute, Houston, Texas.
 6 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois.
 4 3/5 Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.
 4 University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.
 4 West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.
 4 University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas.
 4 Fordham University, New York City, New York.
 3 University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.
 2 3/5 University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.
 2 3/5 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama.
 2 Texas A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.
 2 Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.
 2 Pomona College, Claremont, California.
 2 North Dakota State Teachers College, Valley City, North Dakota.
 1 Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.
 1 University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
 3/7 University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.
 3/7 Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.
 3/7 Michigan Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan.
 3/7 Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WRESTLING

The season of 1933 has been a very satisfactory one in inter-collegiate and interscholastic wrestling. Scarcity of funds has necessitated some curtailment and in a few institutions abolition of intercollegiate schedules but in nearly all of these cases

there has been an increase in the intramural competition. This shrinkage in intercollegiate and interscholastic wrestling has been largely offset by new college and school teams entering the field. One encouraging sign has been the fact that where the athletic management has not had funds available to finance an inter-collegiate program, the participants have in many instances found a way to finance the sport and continue competition on about the usual basis.

A complete report of the Sixth Annual Collegiate Wrestling Championships, held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on March 24 and 25, 1933, together with reports of the annual meeting of the Wrestling Coaches Association and of the Wrestling Rules Committee of the N. C. A. A., was printed in the N. C. A. A. News Bulletin, volume 1, No. 3, dated May 1, 1933. (Copies of this Bulletin may be obtained on request to the Secretary of the Association.) The financial report of the Championship Meet was not given in the Bulletin. It is appended herewith.

R. G. CLAPP,
Chairman.

SUMMARY FROM MANAGER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Receipts:		
Tickets sold—1,139 @ \$2.35		\$2,676.65
Entry Fee		184.00
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Gross Receipts		\$2,860.65
Federal Tax on Gate Receipts		\$254.10
State Tax on Gate Receipts		121.30
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Total Tax	\$375.40	375.40
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Gross Receipts less Tax		\$2,485.25
Local Expenses of Meet		608.31
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Net Receipts		\$1,876.94
Total Cost of Transportation of Eighty (80) Visiting Contestants		\$2,853.11
Refund (65% plus) of Cost of Transportation		\$1,876.94

DOCTOR SINCLAIR

The sudden and unexpected death of Doctor Donald B. Sinclair occurred at Princeton on August 9 last.

Doctor Sinclair was interested in, and an ardent supporter of, all that is good in intercollegiate athletics. His passing will be an almost irreparable loss to the National Collegiate Wrestling Rules Committee. We, who have worked with him on this committee, have learned to appreciate and value most highly his technical knowledge of the sport, his keen judgment and common sense, and his many fine personal qualities.

Dr. Sinclair was born April 5, 1889. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1910 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University in 1914. His internships were at St. Luke's and Sloane Hospitals in New York City. In 1917 Dr. Sinclair enlisted in the Army Medical Corps and served abroad with distinction until discharged in 1919, having in the meantime been advanced to the rank of Captain. He practised medicine in Williamstown, Massachusetts, for about one year, after which he was called to Princeton University as Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Physical Education, which position he resigned in 1927 to resume private medical and surgical practice in Princeton.

Dr. Sinclair was a member of the Princeton University Board of Athletic Control and Chairman of the Board's Advisory Committee on minor sports. He was the Graduate Adviser of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association and a member of the Advisory Wrestling Rules Committee of the N.C.A.A. for a number of years.

Since 1931 he has represented the second district of the N.C.A.A. on the active Wrestling Rules Committee.

During his undergraduate days, and since that time, Dr. Sinclair has taken an active part in promoting various Princeton University activities, and he was an energetic supporter of numerous church and civic affairs in the city of Princeton.

ADDRESSES

I. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH

The year that is now coming to a close has been one of change and uncertainty. We are a complacent people, but in recent months we have been disturbed in our complacency. Doubts have arisen concerning many of our cherished institutions, the survival values of which we are now testing.

In this period, the administration of college athletics has been pretty much neglected by authors of books, newspaper editorial writers, and the general public. Today other problems are demanding and receiving the attention of college professors, journalists, and all. This is the first time in my forty years in college athletics that following a football season many questions have not been raised regarding college football. This is both encouraging and discouraging, encouraging from the standpoint of college athletics, in that apparently the public has found more corruption in politics and business than was to be found in the athletic games as conducted by the colleges, and discouraging because without the pitiless scrutiny and criticism of the press, of educational associations and of educators, we may become too complacent and thus allow abuses to creep into athletics.

To bring out more forcibly the point which I am trying to make, in the mad decade following the War many books and articles appeared attacking college athletics. Some people were apprehensive lest the college games were becoming too interesting, too engrossing, and because huge stadia were being erected. Not much attention, however, was paid to the building of huge investment trusts and holding companies. Then as now our football officials were selected with meticulous care. We did not, however, manifest much concern over the selection, by the spoils system, of our bank examiners, committees that passed on bond issues or our other government umpires. Perhaps if we as a people had taken as much interest in choosing our government officials as we did and do manifest in selecting those who administer college athletics, many of our present difficulties would have been solved before they occurred.

The period from 1890 to 1900 marked the beginning of inter-collegiate athletics in the majority of the American colleges. During the next decade the question of institutional or faculty control as opposed to student administration was discussed and for the most part settled in favor of adult administration. The period from 1910 to 1920 found small homogeneous groups organizing leagues, associations and conferences. 1920 to 1930

was the boom period. During this decade the colleges and universities expanded their athletic and physical education departments and provided adequate grounds and buildings both for intra-college and intercollegiate sports.

What about the present decade which began, shall we say in 1930? With a view to understanding present day conditions the district vice-presidents each surveyed his own district and it is largely on their reports that I base the following analysis.

Undoubtedly in the majority of the institutions of higher learning financial support has been curtailed or withdrawn entirely from many of the so-called minor sports. It is interesting to know that in many institutions, however, the students themselves have carried on their own games. For instance, last year a considerable number of the men who competed in the N. C. A. A. Track Meet paid their own expenses and some hitch-hiked their way to Chicago.

Although budgets in football, basketball and other sports which are for the most part self-supporting were universally reduced, yet if any of these games which are maintained almost entirely from gate receipts were eliminated from the athletic programs the instances have not been reported.

I am pleased to report that as a general rule the intra-collegiate, health education, and physical education programs have been carried on during the depression just about as before our financial worries began. On the other hand, I have a notion that the natural increase in these activities was checked. The cost of maintaining a sports program for the general student body is after all small, provided that adequate grounds and buildings for intra-collegiate sports are available. During the period of stadium building not only were facilities provided for carrying on the intercollegiate sports program but also swimming pools, gymnasiums, field houses, golf courses, tennis courts and play fields were erected and laid out.

May we not hope that in the coming years the colleges will increasingly endeavor to serve the interests of all the young men and women entrusted to their care?

Nearly all of the vice-presidents report not only an increase in attendance at football games this fall but also increased gate receipts. This is not the place for philosophical speculation as to the reason why the American people this year spent perhaps from ten to fifteen percent more money for football tickets than they did in 1932. It is enough to call attention to the fact that many of the stadia were filled with spectators this season and that apparently students, alumni and the public still retain their fondness for this American game.

That the American people attend amateur athletic games in larger numbers than professional sporting events is evidenced by a comparison of the size of crowds. One hundred and five thousand people witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Olymp-

pic Games in Los Angeles a year ago, while this fall ninety-three thousand saw the Michigan-Ohio game, ninety thousand the Stanford-California game, more than ninety thousand the U. S. C.-Stanford game, and crowds of sixty thousand or more spectators were not uncommon at college football games.

While these figures are interesting, at the same time we should recognize the fact that we are not in competition in any sense of the word with professional athletics. We further believe that so long as the public understands that the gate receipts of our amateur games are used for the support of a supervised sports program for the student bodies of our schools and colleges that they will not feel that college athletics are commercialized.

Here in the Middle West alone this year there were at least twenty college games attended by more people at each game than attended the professional football game that received adequate publicity and that was advertised as a world championship contest.

One question that the district representatives submitted to the colleges in the several districts was this—"What mistakes were made in the ten year period following the War and what has been done by way of correcting those mistakes?" The consensus of the college men apparently is that the mistakes were in building programs and athletic plants based on the revenue of the boom years. The insurance companies built up reserve funds during the years of prosperity and the old conservative companies consequently have survived the depression. It is only fair to point out however that where athletic departments have accumulated reserves invariably the money has been appropriated for other than physical education and athletic purposes.

One man in the fifth district wrote Professor King somewhat as follows: "Overbuilt! Yes, but who did not! Hotels, manufactories, banks, athletic plants all were overbuilt for the depression, but ten years from now our stadia will not be large enough. Then and not now should the question as to whether or not we overbuilt be asked."

Further, undoubtedly coaches' salaries along with the academic professors' salaries and school teachers' salaries have been reduced.

The encouraging thing about this whole financial matter is this. The colleges and universities have found that it was possible to carry on their programs with but little impairment on reduced budgets. They have also learned that it is not necessary to go far afield in search of games.

An interesting study was made by one of the Big Ten Conference athletic directors. He computed the gross receipts from home games with three traditional rivals for the period from 1924 to 1932 inclusive and found that the receipts for eleven home games with the three traditional rivals amounted to \$1,024,994.24 while thirty-eight other home games for the same

period brought in \$1,285,552.27. These figures are more impressive when it is understood that in two of these nine years this institution did not meet any of its traditional rivals at home and in three of the other nine years met only one of these teams per year. Your attention is called to this study because it may indicate that after all there is more interest in games between old traditional rivals than there is in the general run of inter-sectional games.

The final question asked by the district vice-presidents was this, "Was there more or less recruiting and subsidizing of athletes this year than there was in 1929?" One district representative did not specifically answer this question, all but one of the others reported a decrease in recruiting and subsidizing activities in their districts.

Without question this is the most serious problem confronting the colleges. Some time ago I attempted in a special bulletin to present the various aspects of this problem to our member colleges. It therefore is not my purpose at this time to enter into a discussion of this matter. I trust that this afternoon we may, however, see fit to adopt an expression of ideals of this group concerning certain of these things.

Frequently friends, who are a bit impatient with what seems to them to be the slow progress that we are making in improving human nature in terms of college athletic administration, suggest that this Association attempt to regulate and control intercollegiate athletics in the colleges. This means of course that if the N. C. A. A. were to assume the role of a regulatory or governing body it would be necessary to limit membership to such colleges as would subscribe to the code that was prescribed. It would mean further that a corps of investigators would be necessary to ascertain whether or not the members respected the standards which the Association adopted.

Whatever the merits or demerits of a Sovietized system of industry or education may be, I hold that in athletics responsibility to a localized constituency is to be preferred to responsibility to some remote association. Further, I believe that we will make more lasting progress by and through educational methods than by coercion.

After all, it is not necessary for any college to schedule games with institutions whose teams are made up in whole or part of hired players.

This year the vice-presidents of the second and sixth districts called and presided over meetings in their districts. The reports of some of these meetings will be found in the Proceedings. Inasmuch as only a comparatively few of the men actively concerned with the administration of college athletics in this country can and do attend the annual meetings of the N. C. A. A. the need and value of district meetings is self-evident. The value of this Association and the contribution that it has made to col-

lege athletics in the twenty-eight years of its existence can hardly be questioned by anyone who knows anything about the problems of the colleges and the workings of the Association. If meetings were to be held annually in each of the eight districts it goes without saying that the work of the national organization could and would be supplemented in a manner that should be beneficial to all.

Some of the track coaches have already been discussing the desirability of holding annual district N. C. A. A. track meets. Further, the basketball and football coaches, and others as well, might with profit meet at the time of district meetings for the purpose of studying the rules and of devising methods of improving the different sports.

I trust that in the years to come district meetings will become annual affairs.

On November 22nd several representatives of the National Collegiate Athletic Association attended the Quadrennial Meeting of the Olympic Association in Washington. At this time plans for America's participation in the Olympic Games of 1936 were formulated. It is clear that in recent Olympics the colleges have been playing an increasingly larger part. A year ago in the games at Los Angeles, for instance, all who placed in the Olympic Track and Field Games, with the exception of one high school boy, were college trained men; the majority of the points were won by undergraduates and the others by men most of whom had but recently been graduated from their respective institutions.

Further, the colleges in large measure contributed to the financial success of the Games. I am not thinking primarily of the generous contributions made by the institutions of higher learning to the collegiate finance committee, which was headed by Mr. L. W. St. John. The colleges contributed far more in the matter of paying the expenses of their athletes to the various preliminary games. For instance, the expenses of the 250 men who journeyed to California from the East to compete in the annual I. C. A. A. A. Meet a year ago came from funds contributed by the various colleges and universities. This means that the Eastern college men who finally competed as members of the American team were not required to draw on the Olympic Fund for the major part of their expenses. In the same way other colleges and universities and conferences assumed the responsibility of paying in full or in part the expenses of their various contestants to the Olympic Games. However, as Dr. Kennedy pointed out last year, the whole plan of financing the collegiate representatives in the various Olympic preliminaries and the final games lacked coördination. Some plan must be worked out so that for future Olympiads this work may be carried on in a less haphazard manner than has been true in the past. Last year the advisability of appointing a standing com-

mittee to consider and conduct a plan for paying the expenses of the college men to the various Olympic meets was considered. I suggest that following this meeting such a committee be appointed with authority to proceed in the name of the Association, and I trust, if this meets with your approval, that all of the college men throughout the country will give this committee whole-hearted and enthusiastic support.

Reports of the meets conducted by the Association appear in the Proceedings. These meets undoubtedly are serving a useful purpose. The N. C. A. A. Track Meet last year, for instance, brought together the finest group of college track and field athletes ever assembled in this or any other country. The records made in that meet support this statement. Further, the sportsmanship of all was of a very high order, and the games provided the opportunity for men from all sections of the United States to meet in friendly contests and to know and understand each other better. Even the unprecedented financial difficulties which were so apparent last June did not cause a marked reduction in the number of entries.

As a means of establishing uniform eligibility rules for the athletes who compete in these various contests sponsored in the name of this Association, the Executive Committee will present later their suggestions.

Our various rules committees and other special committees have conscientiously and faithfully performed their various tasks. Anyone who has ever attended a meeting of the Football Rules Committee, for instance, as presided over in the past by our beloved friend, Ed Hall, and now by his worthy successor, Walter Okeson, has marveled at the unselfish devotion of the men who compose the committee in striving to safeguard the young players in the schools and colleges, and, further, to uphold the finest traditions of a great game. We should feel proud of these committees, one and all, that this last year, as in years gone by, have so ably conducted the work allotted to them.

This year a committee composed of Dr. Edgar Fauver, Dr. Augustus Thorndike, Jr., and Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft compiled a pamphlet dealing with the prevention of injuries and the care of the injured. Inasmuch as the studies conducted by the Football Rules Committee and others relative to serious injuries in football indicate that several deaths annually are the result of ignorance and neglect, and because of the scientific treatment that this committee accorded the subject, I consider this work that was conducted in the name of the N. C. A. A. as one of the most important contributions that this Association has made to high school and college athletics.

As President of this Association it has been my pleasant duty to report on the present state of athletics in the American colleges. College athletics are in the hands of able, conscientious men, men who sometimes make mistakes but who on the whole

are honestly striving to serve the needs of the present generation and who are not unmindful of their responsibility to the generations yet to come. After all college athletics is not a machine. It is a composite of human lives. Its value can be measured only in terms of the character, personality, and intelligence of those who compose it. Let us not be discouraged because we as human beings sometimes err, but let us constantly strive to administer the games of youth in such a way that human brotherhood and human faith in one's fellow beings may be strengthened and made more enduring, and in such manner that the players and all who come in contact with the games of the colleges will respect the finest traditions of amateur sport.

II. CHANCELLOR E. H. LINDLEY, UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

I have been asked to make a brief survey of our post-war period, with reference to the conflict exhibited during that period, the conflict of the Greek view of sports and the Roman view. First, I should like to remind you of the very familiar characteristics of that mad decade. Everybody was a little insane. The war excitement carried over, and so there was at least a mild shell-shock throughout the population. It seems to be a law of our natures that when excitement reaches a certain degree of intensity, it is always accompanied by a kind of psychic decapitation. The controls are lost. Long ago, E. L. Thorndike made a classic experiment on cats. He permitted them to become very hungry,—insane with hunger. He put them in a cage and put the much-desired fish outside, in plain sight of the cats, with only a barred door between, and he equipped that door with all sorts of catches and loops and the like, whereby an intelligent cat could have touched a loop and the door would have opened immediately. What happened was that when the cat was put in the cage there was immediately a brainstorm; every part of the animal was in action, and if, by happy accident, the cat's paw touched a loop so that the door opened, the cat did not always see its way out. Then by mere accident it found its way through, to the satisfaction of its hunger.

There is a good deal of human nature in cats. That is exactly what men did during the war, and they did it more intensely in 1929. Men in positions of control were overcome by the insurrection, the upward thrust of emotions which induced excitement, and they lost their heads. The best evidence that I have of the kind of insanity that prevailed is that a great many of those leaders in '29 forsook the only method by which problems can be solved,—the scientific method, the engineer's method,—and fell back on the fortune teller's. I am told that New York did an unexampled business among its fortune tellers and the like, and their patrons were among the most distinguished names in financial leadership in this country; and I am told of one of those leaders today who goes regularly once a week to consult a magician. If you can think of any betrayal of the means by which our race has fought its way inch by inch up the long way of self-control more convincing than that, I should like to have a suggestion. Man has advanced in chaos, in the dark, by using the top layers instead of the lower.

But, as I say, this war excitement carried over, and then there was the tremendous excitement of the boom years, and that affected every phase of our lives, not excluding athletics. And so the Roman view won ascendancy, the most marked ascendancy

that we have known in the history of American intercollegiate sports. Athletics became a hippodrome affair, a problem of adjustment to the entertainment of the crowd. I am not blaming anybody. I am just explaining. Nobody is to blame. Everybody is to blame. But it was part and parcel of a state of mind that prevailed throughout this country, and the Roman view of the hippodrome was cruel in effect, not intentionally, but it was cruel in its results, as the Roman carnivals were. It resulted in the wholesale exploitation of some of the choicest youth of that generation. And as I speak of this there will throng in your memory instances of exploited youth who are on the junk heap or driving ice wagons today, who never had their chance to do anything with anything they had above the collar button.

I say it was a tragic betrayal by the universities and colleges of this country. Yet, I say, we were not to blame alone. It was part of a mild insanity that prevailed everywhere.

The Greek view is familiar enough to this assembly to need only mentioning. The Greeks quite definitely found a place for physical education, and for sports particularly, in a well-organized scheme of developing the personal life. It was as fundamental as music and as mathematics, and the Greek view of an harmonious, balanced life and of education made as one of its foundation stones the pursuit of sports, not vicariously, but in the person of the individual himself.

And so through these mad twenties, as in previous years, the conflict of the Greek view and the Roman view has gone on in our colleges and universities, and I am saying most regretfully that we as college men and as college administrators have not played the game very courageously. I would rather say this to another group, because you stand as self-convicted, I think. We all do. I remember during the war, in Portland, Oregon, I went down to hear a distinguished man speak on the war theme, and it happened to be a meeting of Socialists. He spoke against munition makers. I said to him, "It was a fine speech, but it should be made to the Chamber of Commerce." If you and men like you cannot interpret one group to another, we are licked. So what I am saying to you I wish I could say to another group instead.

The Greek view has had a hard row to hoe all the way along, but it has flourished because it is fundamentally sound, and the Roman view has eclipsed it because there are a good many good motives behind the Roman view, and some are legitimate. We ought to recognize that, as scholastic men and as sponsors of the Greek view.

I think the emotions that are aroused by a great game are at least unified. We are more alike in our emotions than we are in our intellects. We are highly specialized intellectually, and professionally we get out of sight of one another, but we can sit

together at a great game, and feel together, and our souls melt and flow together, not on the highest level, but they flow together, and the team is the flag around which the loyalties may rally. That is a great social gain.

I think the education of the public by the exhibition of amateurs with skill in prowess and endeavors and everything that goes along with athletics is a revelation to them of the significance of virility, in a time of urban life when virility is easily lost. I sympathize with the demand of the business man that the young man whom he employs out of a Senior class shall have punch. I do not know how he shall have it save by the pursuit of sports. I do not magnify the educative value of sports. I think there is a limit to what sports can do for the training of human personalities, but as far as they go they are foundational, and they give the drive and put the fire under the boiler. So I have a good deal of sympathy with the business man who selects the athlete, everything else being equal, because he has this essential reserve of energy. The world's work, nearly all of the leadership of importance, is done by people who are within eighty per cent of their possible efficiency physically. When we slip down to fifty per cent, we send for the doctor, and there are a lot of people in this country who are at the fifty and sixty per cent level. They are just about able to pull their own weight in the boat. It is the precious minority of men and women who have the vitality to put things through and to put things over, to use the language of the day.

I sympathize a great deal with that, and I think the Roman view has exposed millions of men and women to the beauty and the power and the value of a sound body. Nobody could have witnessed the opening exercises of the Olympic Games, and looked at that crowd of 100,000 people seated there, without exclaiming that here is a marvelous generation, not only the competitors, but the vast majority of the men and women who sat in the seats, the exponents of sports. They lived by them, and had been enormously enriched. One wise woman said, "This is the finest looking group of men that has been gathered together in the history of the world." I do not know why she did not include the women, but that may have been modesty.

The opportunistic view of youth does not seek utilization for the sake of the crowd, for the good name of the university for the moment. The Greek view takes the testimony of the year against the testimony of the hour.

Our job is to help toward the realization of the future self. I think the state of mind in our student body, while the Roman view was antagonistic to it, swamped them with opportunism.

I venture to read this facetious letter, as printed in the *New Yorker*, to the Manager of Football, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey:

"Dear Sir: We acknowledge your right to our goal posts, which the student body ripped down after our recent gridiron contest. The posts, as well as the coach, are yours by right of conquest. The fact that you are using the goal posts as a hat-rack in the town barber shop is a bitter pill for us to swallow, but we are taking our medicine like men. You were entirely justified in making off with all our cheer leaders, too, but we hope you will see fit to return them in time for spring baseball.

"You have made quite a sizeable dent in our faculty. The professor of botany is missing; also professors of English, history, chemistry, Latin and Greek. (Is it true that one of the Seniors has hung Professor Scudder on the wall of his room with a bunch of pennants?) Please be kind to Professor Emeritus Wormley. He is an old man and the shock of being a trophy may seriously impair his health.

"Our collegiate activities are practically at a standstill on account of the storming and carrying off of Dean Gurlich. We dislike being Indian givers, old man, but won't you please return the dean? If you will send him back on the next train, we will pay his expenses and send you a librarian and two astronomy instructors in exchange.

"The present indications are that you may expect us next fall with a championship eleven and a seven-ton moving van."

(Laughter)

About that time, there appeared Stuart Chase's Men and Machines, in which he quotes from a widely known coach to this effect, that he would guarantee to any promising high school athlete collegiate tuition and expenses free. He would guarantee four years of comfortable life, without any obligation to pay the note. This man was of sufficient prestige to make his words felt. I think we will agree that what he said is true, and what he said is partly true today. My conviction is that just now there is another sag. This pressure of the bondholders on our stadia, and the inattention of the people, the distraction of attention to a corruption of big business and the like, is the opportunity for the snipers of the Roman view. They are doing whatever they can, wherever they can, to bring back the good old days, when an athlete got what was coming to him, when a boy with talent was not smothered and compelled to lead the academic life on a par with others.

I think now is the critical time, with colleges and universities, to define an appreciation of the values of the Roman point of view, and our obligation to our opportunity-holders of the Greek point of view, which will refuse to exploit youth any longer. Frankly, we have as complete an exploitation of our youth as was the exploitation of the people in the mines in England a hundred years ago, as revealed by the Parliamentary inquiry,—of men and women and children. It was the exploitation of human life.

I think we ought to understand it rather sympathetically. We are all tarred with the same stick. I think one of the most serious weaknesses of the situation has been the unwillingness of the heads of institutions to accept wholeheartedly the responsibility of the Greek view of education, which is this: that athletics are an organic part of the education of youth, and, if so, they must be under the direct and immediate and constant surveillance of the head of the institution, or else they are an extraneous thing, and ought frankly to be so regarded and treated. And I think the timidity and evasion of administrators is as much responsible as a certain type of alumnus and follower of the game for the persistence of the enormous abuses of the Roman view of athletics.

I remember a little while ago a man said to me, "You are not very keen." He was a well-known college president. "You are chairman of your athletic committee. You will save yourself a lot of grief if you don't sit on that committee." He had himself his share of grief without sitting on it. To me his attitude was a sheer evasion of duty. Sitting on that committee is a great consumer of time; it is a great school for the development of cynicism, if you are so inclined; but I say that unless the colleges and universities and high schools of this country do recognize the organic part of athletics in the educational scheme by assuming a direct administrative control, we are going to be in worse trouble in the next decade than we have been in the past.

The Roman view has made the progress of the Greek view very difficult, because it has developed cynicism among those not athletes. Whenever an institution signs an agreement to maintain a decent code and then permits it to be winked at, and the boys who are athletes have special privileges in any classroom, it spreads like a subtle poison throughout the student body, and they hear in chapel the talk about standards, and how the college man has a higher responsibility morally than other people because of his advantages, and they see the athlete getting special favors and a double standard actually followed, although denied. I say that we are guilty of contributing to the national delinquency of the next generation.

I remember years ago President Eliot saying to the men of Princeton, Yale, and Columbia, "There isn't a single "job" in this country uncovered but that there is a Yale, Harvard, or Princeton man mixed up in it." We in the Roman period have been getting ready, for the next decade's corruption, boys and girls who practice the arts of hoodoo-ism.

Reverence and respect for personality and the personality that is to come guide the Greek ideal, and certainly special privilege in the classroom for athletes or any other group is alien and destructive to that view.

Another evidence that the Greek view has not had its full

innings, as we by our pronouncements and our agreements said that it should have, is the fact that although millions are spent every year on football and other intercollegiate games, the amount of research for the hygiene of those sports is infinitesimal. If the General Electric Company, the A. T. & T., and any of the great automobile companies, were to attempt to carry on their business with as little research as intercollegiate athletics are practised in the centers of education in this country, the automobiles would not be as comfortable and safe as they are today. There have been some admirable studies made, and many have been proposed, but the amount of concern for the future of the player has been lost sight of in this Roman period, evidenced by the little information we have as to the effect of intercollegiate sports on a man when he reaches middle age.

I think, while we are asking the foundations and other people for help in research in astronomy, physics, and the like, we ought to see to it that we spend a little money out of the gate receipts for the discovery of how the Greek view may be made to prevail and how these games may be modified.

I read in the press discussion of objections to the football rules. I do not hear much discussion by the experts in the interest of the player. It is always in the interest of the cash customer. They want a colorful game. It is the Roman view speaking, every time.

I think it is the contention of the best athletic directors and coaches that there are a great number who are spreading this Greek view and carrying it forward with all the impediments attached to them by society. I think they will agree that we can get as good football, basketball, and track out of the Greek method as we can out of the Roman.

In short, then, if we are to move out of the mad decade of Roman ascendancy into what I hope is to be a decade of the ascendancy of the Greek view of athletics, we have got to replace in the classrooms and in the extracurricular activities a corrected theory of success, of serviceability, as over and against saleability, of the social usefulness of what boys do and learn in college, as over and against the program and the objectives of high pressure bond salesmanship that dominated the thought of the last decade.

We should have the resolute incorporation of athletics and every form of physical education into the program of the college or the university, with the administrator as directly responsible for it as he is for engineering, or medicine, or liberal arts.

There is a tremendous encouragement of intramural athletics. Students have taken that into their own hands. They are more in the spirit of their times than we. The lack of interest in the intercollegiate games and the growth of it in intramural athletics show the soundness of youth. They have found that sitting on

a bleacher seat, cheering for the team, is not a good all-round athletic training, and they are playing their own games. Seventy-five or eighty per cent of the universities are engaged in intramural athletics. That is a helpful source of recruiting our inter-collegiate athletic teams. I think we ought to do what we can to stimulate that activity in intramural athletics. I am not sure but that it ought to be a requirement in the first two years of a college course, to bring about the habit of outdoor life.

Finally, I think that we ought to see to it that our alumni are made acquainted with the essentials of these two conflicting views. I find that alumni generally come in layers, as any other part of the public comes. You have the group of men who have the gospel of "get rich quick," which inspired our world until lately. But they are not in the majority. I find an increasing number of our alumni, many of them ex-athletes, tremendously interested, always glad when the team wins, but more and more coming to recognize and support the view that if the team plays well, plays its best, that is all that is required, and I think that number is increasing.

Then beyond those two groups is the vast majority of our alumni who do not share the view expressed the other day by an alumnus of a prominent Eastern institution, that athletics are the strongest bond that bind them to their Alma Mater. An increasing number are coming to recognize the great forces that make the university and that presided over the actual reconstruction of their personal lives. Their point of view is that athletics are merely an addendum and an interesting contact, but not supreme.

I think that the Greek view will have its difficulties until the bonds are paid on the stadium. I recognize the fact that the university administrators have a good many responsibilities, as it is, and some will hesitate to take on more, but as one humble administrator who has been through the fire and bears some scars, I should like to warn them that they are ignoring their direct responsibility for the control of athletics.

III. REVEREND JOHN F. O'HARA, C.S.C., VICE PRESIDENT, UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

They say that you can never get an Irishman to give a direct answer to a question; he counters with another question or perhaps two or three questions. Having inherited from Irish progenitors certain racial weaknesses, I find myself asking a variety of questions after looking at the three questions proposed for this discussion. I wonder, for instance, why we are asked to discuss the evils of the decade following the war, when we have so many present evils to discuss. Has the National Collegiate Athletic Association turned into an historical institute or a research bureau? Is intercollegiate sport really suffering from war conditions, or post-war conditions, or mid-depression conditions? Is the N. C. A. A. a forecasting bureau?

Having indulged my racial weakness for evasion by counter-attack, I believe it is only fair to answer my own questions. I consider it profoundly wise of this body to dig into history a bit. If we had shown less contempt for political and economic history during the past two decades, our political and economic prospects would undoubtedly be far brighter than they are. Francis Bacon was willing to grant observation an equal place with experimentation in his inductive system of logic. Self-satisfied positivists, especially for these last two decades, have committed American philosophy to a policy of experimentation only, to the almost total neglect of observation. If our athletic councils will lead the way back to the old-fashioned belief that we can learn something from history, then today's discussion shall have been decidedly worthwhile. Further, if the N. C. A. A. cares to assume the role of forecaster, it will do a prudent job only if it bases its guesses on a study of what has happened in the past.

Analyzing that decade, whether in business or politics or education generally, or in athletics, is like analyzing the headache of a Volstead rebel. George Ade, years ago, wrote the fable of the salesman who took the out-of-town buyer out to see the city. There were no night clubs in those days, but the pair visited various equivalent institutions. The next morning, the buyer made a profound meditation on the events of the preceding night in an effort to locate the source of his headache, and he finally made a vow which was in accordance with his heart, if not with his head. He swore, "I'll never eat grapes at Tony's again."

Just what evils were there in intercollegiate athletics during the post-war period? Perhaps I can point out a few, and from the combined observations of the speakers here today, we can reach a fairly accurate estimate of what, besides grapes, caused the headache.

Civilization, not simply athletics, was on a spree during that decade. Perhaps the following story will illustrate the condition as well as anything else. A Hebrew friend of mine, who conducts a high-class store for men, tells me that one day during that period a Senegambian, in the vesture of a laboring man, entered the emporium and asked to see some shirts. The clerk opened boxes containing garments priced at \$1.50, \$2.00, and \$2.50. The customer did the equivalent of turning up his flat nose to show that he was not interested. He pointed out a silk shirt that decorated the top of the case, and said, "I want that one". While the clerk was trained to hold that the customer is always right, he ventured to suggest that the price of that shirt was \$10.00. His dusky customer replied, "Did I ask you how much it cost?"

The athletic organizations in the colleges didn't pay much attention to price tags during that period. The money flowed in. Football gates reached phenomenal proportions, and it began to appear, in Indiana at least, that high school basketball could retire an issue of Liberty Bonds. The deficits in athletic budgets, accumulated over many decades, were wiped out in a relatively short time, and ways had to be found for spending fat surpluses.

There was an instinctive feeling that the legitimate profits from these extra-curricular educational activities belonged in extra-curricular channels, and gravy flowed largely in these directions: 1. Salaries for athletic officers; 2. Equipment for teams; 3. Long trips in Pullman cars, with overnight accommodations at the swanky country clubs; 4. Vast development of intramural athletics; 5. Huge stadia.

Let us consider these in order. I mentioned salaries first—not because that is a sore point, but because, so far as I can recall, the first evidence of the financial spree in which the colleges indulged was shown in the kiting of salaries, and in competition for the services of coaches who produced winners. I believe in good salaries for the university personnel, both academic and athletic, but I think that most of us will agree that there was something childish in the bidding up that was characteristic of the hysteria of that decade. There was, of course, a great deal of exaggeration in some of the newspaper reports on salaries. What is true of certain movie stars, who are said to receive 90 per cent of their salaries in publicity and 10 per cent in cash, was not entirely true of coaches, but there was an element of exaggeration in the popular reports. Popular football coaches, like movie stars, passed through the testimonial period, but that particular form of "goofiness" seems to be waning. I believe the matter of salaries is adjusting itself pretty satisfactorily by the law of supply and demand, and that its interest for us is largely historical.

In the second place, I mentioned equipment for teams. Rockne used to contrast the present training room facilities at Notre

Dame with the days when he was a student and the training equipment consisted of a jar of unguentine, a roll of gauze, and a spool of tape. Whatever was spent for the purpose of protecting athletes from injury or taking care of injuries received, was wisely spent, and in most cases was long overdue. I believe, however, that some universities have had occasion to regret certain of the expenditures they made during the halcyon days for equipment that they can no longer maintain on their reduced budgets. Whether or not the expenditure for silk pants was justified I will leave for the coaches to decide. No one can deny, least of all the manufacturers of sporting goods, that there was, and still is, considerable waste in slightly-used equipment. The man who came back from the army with the notion that all you had to do to get a new pair of shoes was to throw away the old ones, brought in some strange extravagances, not all of which have yet been corrected. When I read in a newspaper the other day that one Eastern university has 7,000 complete football outfits, I considered allowing the athletic director of that institution to share with us some of the letters we receive from high schools and orphan asylums asking for cast-off equipment.

Another item which grew to gigantic proportions during this period was travel. Before the war there was considerable prejudice in certain quarters against intersectional rivalries in football and other forms of collegiate athletics; now such rivalries are the accepted thing. Our own position in this regard has perhaps been unique. For a very long time Notre Dame has been a national institution, drawing students from more than 40 of the 48 states and sometimes from all 48. At the present time one-third of our student body comes from the Eastern states, and a year ago New York state led in registration at Notre Dame. The reasonable desire to satisfy the heavy demand of our friends in various sections of the country for exhibitions of the skill we were properly credited with having on the gridiron, brought Notre Dame under fire for a time. However, when it became evident to those in control of athletics at other institutions that no more time was lost in a thousand mile trip than in a four hundred mile one, much of the old prejudice was dissipated, and the football players of most of our large institutions can now have the broadening influence of travel without joining the navy. Reduced budgets have modified somewhat the luxurious accommodations of travel which marked the decade we are considering, but I think it is only fair that the players who are expected to comport themselves as gentlemen be given genteel accommodations. I hope that we will always treat football teams better than we treat student bands at the present time.

More justification is needed for the elaborate system of scouting which began in the twenties and is still in vogue at many universities. I leave to the coaches to determine just how much scouting is essential to the interest which the game should hold,

but I believe the day is coming when it will no longer be thought necessary for a coach to have a scout *at every game* played by rivals whom he considers important.

I have mentioned the development of intramural athletics as another outlet for football surpluses. Whatever was done in this way to extend the advantages of athletic competition to underprivileged students was certainly a blessing, and I have been sorry to see in the announcements of curtailed expenditures that in many instances the first cut was made on intramural athletics. It is possible, of course, that in the first flush of enthusiasm elaborate programs were undertaken that proved unwieldy. Be that as it may, it seems to me that it is the solemn duty of a university to make adequate provisions for the mental, moral and physical well-being of its students, and that the neglect of any one of these factors in the rounding out of a man carries with it the stigma of false pretenses.

This particular point has not been a problem at Notre Dame. As a boarding school, Notre Dame had a well-developed program of intramural athletics long before intercollegiate competition began. The rivalry among the 13 residence halls on the campus is keener than that usually found between competing colleges. This rivalry extends to all branches of sport, but is keenest in football. What with varsity and reserves and interhall teams, it is possible for 350 players to be in competition over a single weekend.

Our Faculty Board has been very conservative in extending recognition to many minor sports which exist on the campus without intercollegiate rivalry. The fencing and soccer teams are meeting intercollegiate rivals unofficially, and boxing is making a strong bid for recognition, but the traditional conservatism of the Athletic Board has held out against these demands, at least for the period of the depression.

Finally, there is the question of the stadium. In the post-war hysteria it became a point of honor with many schools to build the biggest and the best, and to build on the expectation that heavy gate receipts would go on forever. Many institutions which floated bond issues to erect colossal stadia during this period have found it difficult to meet the interest on the bonds. Notre Dame held out a long time against the popular demand for a stadium, and yielded only when the old wooden stands in Cartier Field were condemned and had to be torn down. The wait was beneficial. It gave our architects the advantage of studying the mistakes made in similar projects at other schools, it enabled us to do some sound financing, and it prevented our going beyond the bounds of reason in seating capacity. The advanced sale of boxes on a ten-year plan provided in advance more than one-third of the cost of the \$700,000 structure, but we had to use strong will power to keep the capacity down to 55,000. The wisdom of this restriction is now quite evident, as

only once since its inauguration in 1929 has our stadium been filled to capacity.

Before we leave the discussion of the financial side of this decade, I believe a word should be said about the introduction of professional football. I have no quarrel with the professional game as such. If the college star wants to play for money after he leaves school, that is his own business. If the public likes the professional game, then let the public see it. There are far worse ways of spending a Sunday afternoon. But an historical review of this decade would be incomplete without reference to some abuses which marked the beginning of the professional football era, and certain features which still mar the college game.

I refer, first of all, to the over-activity of certain promoters who tempted college stars into the professional ranks before their college competition was completed. Notre Dame and Illinois lost their football teams in such an episode a little more than ten years ago, and Notre Dame at that time had to sacrifice a trip to the coast. While such proselytizing is no longer in evidence, there is a feeling that college spirit and team play have suffered somewhat from the ambition of individual players to make an All-American or get a good professional berth on leaving school. I am not an alarmist, and I do not believe that this feature has reached the proportions of an abuse, but it is a condition of which we should be aware.

Not all the post-war problems were financial, however. On the academic side, during the post-war period, it was necessary to struggle in order to regain certain things that were sacrificed to necessity. The lowering of academic standards began when credit toward graduation was awarded, as it was quite generally, to seniors for enlistment in the service. The next fell blow came a year later, when the Student Army Training Corps was introduced into the colleges. Most institutions with which I am familiar simply cancelled those three months of experimentation from their academic program and began again in January.

The next disastrous experiment was the University of Beaune, which the government organized in France after the armistice. It was agreed at the time that credit granted by this unwieldy service institution would be accepted towards graduation in any American college or university. Preparations were made for 45,000 students, and at one time 10,000 were in attendance. Five hundred service physicians were ordered to the medical staff of this university. Not much damage was done in the end by this institution, but it represented a definite lowering of standards. Finally, academic bedlam was introduced by the general program of financing the education of ex-service men who were excused from meeting the general entrance requirements of the institution of their choice. During the time of this experiment, class lectures were usually brought down to the intellectual level of

at least the more intelligent of the poorly equipped candidates, and if examinations were not simplified, at least patriotic professors were inclined to be lenient in their grading of papers. While excellent men who had met the college entrance requirements were graduated through the liberal assistance of the government during this period, I believe that there was a definite let-down in standards.

While this academic chaos affected athletics only indirectly in that it affected athletes, I believe that the general principle of leniency introduced in the name of patriotism may have overflowed at times into leniency in favor of athletes, and I am of the opinion that we should wage unceasing war against this abuse whenever and wherever it occurs. Professors should recognize that the world expects more of representative athletes than of many other students in their classes, and they should be very exacting in their demand for sound academic work from athletes. Leniency in the classroom may definitely cripple an athlete in his later public life.

Before concluding I believe that recognition should be given to some definite effects, beneficial to sports, which resulted from the war and from army service. Respect for authority engendered under military discipline flowed over into athletics after the war. The greater respect for competitors noticeable in recent years can be attributed, at least in part, to the ethics of good sportsmanship upheld in the service. This is true not only of players, but of crowds: mob discipline was certainly helped by the war.

What does the future hold for intercollegiate athletics? I will not venture to guess. My graduate training was in history, and not in prophecy. I will venture to say, however, that if the next generation has as much clean fun as we have had in our generation, it will be well off.

IV. THE RELATION OF THE ATHLETIC PROGRAM TO CHARACTER EDUCATION

PRESIDENT ROBERT E. O'BRIAN, MORNINGSIDE COLLEGE

The rapid increase in public interest in athletics in high school and college has caused educators to question seriously whether these former extra-curricular activities have a proper place in the educational program. The defense of college and secondary school athletics can usually be summed up in two statements. The first is that athletics have value in the fact that they are an amusement, and therefore tend to utilize or occupy leisure time. Since the amount of leisure time is increasing and is likely to increase still more rapidly in the future, some program for the utilization of leisure time activities must be developed, and a program of sports is admirably fitted to this objective. It is further argued that such a program in our schools develops the ability to relax and enjoy these amusements, thus providing a means for escape from the terrible, nerve racking ordeal which passes for modern business and industry.

The second argument in favor of including athletics in the curriculum of colleges and secondary schools is that through these agencies right attitudes and right habits are developed. In other words, athletics have actual character education value and, therefore, are purposive, not haphazard, parts of any well ordered program of higher education. So far as I am personally concerned, my interest in athletics centers around this last position. Frankly I think that we have somewhat overdone the nerve racking character of the modern industrial system. If we are more nervous than our fathers, it is principally because they were so exhausted after fourteen or sixteen hours of continuous labor that they could do nothing more than fall into a rude bed and sleep until they had to rise to resume the continuous struggle to earn their living.

Furthermore, this thing of deliberately filling up part of a man's waking hours with entertainment to keep him out of mischief is a waste of time. If athletics have no other purpose than "to kill time" for idle masses of people and keep them from reflecting on their misery, then they should be abolished. Surely we have not reached the point where the philosophy of David Harum can be applied to us, when he remarked that "a few fleas is good for a dog. It keeps him busy scratching and so he don't have so much time to think about being a dog". It is a futile confession of despair to admit that an intelligent human being does not know how to use his time productively. It is a crime to "kill time". Why, time is all that I am, and when I "kill time" I literally commit suicide by inches, and I do not want to die that way.

The most serious and fundamental problem that our educators have to face is the development of desirable attitudes. In other words, the development of the kind of person who will do the best that he can under the circumstances for others and himself. We usually refer to this process as character education. We have learned how to teach useful knowledge with considerable success, and we have found and utilized techniques for developing right habits in the students of our schools. But we have had no such success in developing right attitudes so that the individual will be able to use his knowledge and habits for his own advantage and for the social order.

The problem can be seen rather well in the following incident. I was calling in a rather poor section of the outskirts of the town where I live. Some fifty yards away from the gate of a dilapidated house, a man, the husband and head of the house, came out of the door. I literally was tempted to go in the other direction, for he was one of these never-do-wells who can talk at great length on any subject from politics to religion. However, I continued, and the man approached. For some reason he did not desire to talk long, and made no effort to accompany me back to the house. I rather surmised that things had not gone well at home. It was summer and his wife was hanging clothes in the back yard. I could hear her singing as loudly as she could, a parody on a familiar hymn.

"He knows it all; he knows it all.
My darling husband knows it all."

That illiterate woman had cut through the layer of pretense and had reached the vital part of the problem. She cheerfully admitted that her husband knew all there was to know, but still something was lacking. He was not possessed of those attitudes which enabled him to use his really remarkable store of information even to the limited extent of earning a living for his family. The development of right attitudes is the foundation of any character, for the attitudes of any individual determine to a large extent what he will do with his knowledge and his abilities.

Does the athletic program have anything to contribute to this problem of character development? It is our contention that it does, and on that belief we place intercollegiate athletics in our school as an integral part of our curriculum. It is our belief that those persons who participate in the games and practices get something which cannot be developed elsewhere. More and more the elementary schools in recent years have turned to the playgrounds as the training centers where are practiced and developed desirable attitudes and habits, thus using the recreational program of the schools in their program of character education. In precisely the same way the college uses the football field, the basketball floor and the track. These are to character education in college what the laboratory is to the physical sciences.

If any theory may be regarded as reasonably discredited, it is the belief that moral and religious instruction can be given by precept. Some years ago in competition for a prize for the best ethical code, one of the finest codes submitted was a composite product of a group of prisoners in a state penitentiary. There was in their case no question regarding knowledge of what was right. The problem was to do the right thing after they knew it. They were like an old farmer to whom a college friend tried to sell a book on agriculture. After he had exhausted his rote sales talk the young man said, "And if you'll buy this book it will teach you to farm better than you are farming now". The old man grinned and said, "Young feller, that ain't what ails me. I ain't farming now as well as I know how".

Athletics from the beginning of Graeco-Roman education had a place in the curriculum. It was the belief of those men, based on experience, that those who participated in athletic contests became more valuable members of the state. The future of college and secondary school athletics will be conditioned almost entirely by the contribution which they are able to make to the total educational program, and their one great opportunity is in the field of character education.

Systems of moral instruction now in use have not always been as successful as we had hoped they would. Hartshorne and May in their careful survey whose results are listed in "Studies in Deceit" attempted to measure by the amount of cheating in schools the effectiveness of systems of moral and religious instruction. One of the most popular systems is the use of some sort of honor society where membership is optional, and where the members keep some kind of record of good deeds done each day. Advancement in the society is based on the relative perfection of this good record. Hartshorne and May found that "The members of the organization cheated more on every test than the non-members except in the case of the athletic test in which there was no difference between the two groups. Furthermore, the higher the rank achieved, the greater the deception." It would seem necessary, therefore, to assume that only the less honest members of the school joined the organization, or else that there was something in the curriculum which made them dishonest. Results not different from this were found repeatedly when the children under moral instruction were tested, leading definitely to the conclusion that such systems were not very successful in attaining their objective.

Contrast the technique of the football field. Here certain desirable attitudes are not only taught by lecture and assignment but are actually practised. Team work, self control, co-operation, sportsmanship, and even sacrifice are actually practised. Externally the game is a notable phenomenon indicating an experience of some sort. The nature of that experience will show how sports affect character. The first great contribution of the

game is the team itself. The players are possessed by a common consciousness, with a completeness hardly found in any association in after life. By this very fact a spirit of self sacrifice and subordination to the welfare of the team is developed. The boy loses his own individuality in the common consciousness. He is a member of the team. There is no exaggerated spirit of pride in his sacrifice of his own desires in order to play the game; it is the perfectly natural thing to do, and he does it day after day in practice and in the game itself. Such practice and training make the athletic field the best of schools for citizenship. The boy finds himself a member of a social unit and must be ready at all times to subordinate his own good for the good of the group. The membership is not a mechanical matter, for team work is essentially a matter of spiritual coöperation. It is as General Sherman said, "There is a soul to an army as well as to an individual man". There is probably no better place to develop the attitude of loyalty than on the field. The disloyal, the cynic, the chronic objector are simply isolated and left alone. Membership in the team is not for such as they. Very early experience drives home the fact that only those who play the game can play.

Coaches in practice and officials in the game all stand ready to punish passion and bad sportsmanship by penalties, more often against the team than against the individual. The humiliation is thus intensified by the fact that the entire team has to share the punishment. No better training can be found to show the social effects of wrong actions. Thus by actual practice and by practice continued until the motions become almost reflex actions, habits of restraint, control, sacrifice, honor, loyalty and team play are developed and perfected.

The problem of the coach is not merely that of weeding out the persons who happen to have the best physiques and the most desired characteristics. Every coach and every athlete knows that the major part of the task of building a team consists in developing from the relatively crude material the personality and the character needed to play the game. The intensive practice, the minute drill, the lectures and the conversations regarding the game, the training rules and the enforcement of rigorous standards of honor and honesty, of persistence and fair play all contribute to winning teams. In other words, the first and principal great task of any coach is to make a man out of every man he intends to use on his team. If he succeeds in this, it takes a superhuman team to beat him.

There has been at the recent meetings here considerable discussion regarding the relatively short tenure of coaches. The rapid turnover of the profession has finally reached a point where it menaces the best interest of athletics. If coaches regard their task not in the light of merely winning games, but of developing men who will be the pride of the institution after

graduation, then there will be a smaller turnover. Similarly if schools and colleges follow the practice that when the team loses the coach must go, then they will seriously weaken the greatest and best part of their character education curriculum, for no man can have an opportunity to develop men out of the students who come before him unless he is given years in which to work out his program. In a few days our coach will enter on his twenty-second consecutive year of service in our college. He is a wonderful coach, wins his share and more of the games he plays, year after year, but over and above all that, the record shows that he has been a maker of men, and the fortunate lads who come in direct contact with his unusual personality leave the school better equipped than the average, because they have played the game.

There may be some question whether the attitudes and habits developed in athletics actually carry over into business and industry. The best test is the exceedingly practical one of what employers believe. One case will show the attitude that large corporations take toward this problem. The first year that I came to Morningside College I watched the football games with all of the interest of a new administrator. One boy had broken his nose and had to wear a nose guard. He played tackle, and several times when a man would break through and start a long run toward the goal line, I would see this big tackle, with his broken nose, pull out of the tangle of players on the line and start after the runner. Even after the safety man had given up the chase, this tackle ran on, and as I recall in one case actually downed his man before the goal line was reached. The other times his run was futile, but he ran until the referee announced a touchdown. This fact so impressed me that, when the usual requests came for recommendations in the spring, I mentioned little else in the letters I wrote for him. The result was that I received replies from several concerns asking further information regarding the boy, and eventually he was placed with a large corporation in a favorable position where he has methodically "played the game" with satisfaction to his employers. It certainly is the opinion of those who hire men that such attitudes as I have described on the field would carry over into actual life and industrial situations. And they do. The boy who is loyal to his team will be loyal to his firm; as he played the game in school, so he will play the game with his company. Attitudes are largely the drive to do certain things and once developed all they need is a field in which to function.

All that has been said applies to the advantages derived from actually playing the game. Since the greater part of every student-body must be content merely to watch the game, the question may properly be asked what benefit they derive from athletics further than merely being entertained. If amusement is all they get it would hardly seem worthwhile to continue the

large expenditures of money and time on a program of athletics. It may even be argued that if athletics are continued they should be intramural rather than intercollegiate in order that every undergraduate should get the greatest possible value from the actual games.

This is unnecessary, for the effect of the ideals of athletics does not stop with the players. Recent psychological investigation has shown that the interested spectator undergoes the same reactions, in a large part, that the players undergo. For example, approximately the same amount of adrenalin is released in the body of the spectator who watches a game intensely as is released in the body of the average player in the game. The result is what educators have long known, namely, that the attitudes and habits of the playing field tend to be imitated by the student body as a whole. In fact, all society benefits by the high manly code of sports, for the attitudes of the players are respected and honored off the field, and praised by those who never play. No man can admire anything without subconsciously imitating it. Our ideals silently blend into our attitudes and we become like those we admire. If anyone doubts this unconscious process by which the virtues of the playing field become the practised and idealized virtues of society, look at the vocabulary of college and for that matter of every other social group. Where do we get such words as "sportsmanship", "stand the gaff", "team work", "play the game", "pull together", "be a sport", "all man", "hit the line", "be a man", and a vast number of other expressions which are not slang, but are legitimate phrases of intercollegiate athletics. Only recently I listened to a dignified bishop in a talk to about two hundred of his clergy urge them to "take it on the chin", and to "toe the mark like a man". All of which is evidence of the profound effect that intercollegiate athletics have had on our national ideals and attitudes.

The very fact that those who do not participate in the actual playing of the game tend to develop the same attitudes in social and business relationships that are developed on the field is further evidence of the great value of the athletic programs of secondary schools and colleges for the development of those attitudes which are essential to any well balanced character. The future of athletics in our schools will be modified in the direction of character education. Those factors which tend to develop better and more noble characters will be emphasized. This will lead to longer tenure for coaches, and a lessening of the demand for 100% victories. Increasing numbers of students will participate in the actual games. And intercollegiate athletics will become more and more a permanent part of our curriculum, because nothing else we teach is able so successfully to develop men and women, noble and social-minded, out of the boys and girls in our student body.

V. PROFESSOR C. L. BREWER, UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

I am happy to have the privilege of appearing before this group in attendance at the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. No group of men, in my judgment, is contributing so much to the wholesome development of the youth of America as this group gathered here today, and those who have preceded us in the affairs of this association for the more than a quarter century of its existence.

In preparing this address today, I took occasion to read many of the papers that have been presented to you in past years. I am very much concerned with the tone of perhaps more than a majority. Over and over again there has been presented to us the weakness of the conduct and the administration of intercollegiate athletics, yet at the same time an acceptance of the theory that, deep seated in the very fibre of competitive athletics, there were to be found not only educational values of great merit, but certain intangible values associated with the craving of youth for adventure, chivalrous combat, and the enriching of the emotional life through physical contact and contest.

Intercollegiate athletics are not perfect and never will be, because they are intensely human. They deal not only with the physical capacity of the boy, but with his heart, his soul, and his emotions. No other interest of a boy's life is so gripping, so no interest can be made so useful, provided the responsibility for its conduct is definitely accepted by colleges and universities, and then administered to make full use of its values for education, and, what is more important, for the boys. I am reminded of the story of the mother who took her small son to the doctor to inquire a way to prevent the son from eating green apples. The wise doctor replied, "Keep him so full of ripe apples that there will be no room for those that are green." This philosophy may well be accepted by those responsible for the conduct of athletics. If they provide enough of the ripe apples of wholesome athletic competition they will crowd out the green apples of far less desirable student activities. This Association was formed some twenty-eight years ago, largely as a result of the spirit of unrest prevailing in our colleges and universities regarding the uncertain and unofficial conduct of intercollegiate athletics, especially football. While the Association has never assumed any legislative authority, it has, through fine leadership and wise educational methods, molded and directed the attitude and conduct of college authorities, and of leaders in athletics, until we find the ideals of this Association and its recommendations pretty generally accepted by the college men of today. Such fundamental

rules as satisfactory scholarship, amateurism, undergraduate participation, one year of residence, and limitation to three years competition came with the birth of the Association.

The formation of the many controlling conferences prior to and following this time came undoubtedly from the same impetus, and aroused the consciousness of academic men interested in athletics, and administrative authorities and athletic leaders with genuine vision. The Western Intercollegiate Conference, commonly known as the "Big Ten", with rare foresight formulated a set of standards and perfected legislative procedure that have guided the paths of the many conferences now existing, and which are now regulating, guarding, and stabilizing the whole course of intercollegiate athletics.

I have an abiding faith that athletics in any institution will be just what the administration of that institution desires. Regardless of regulations, the character of the athletics of an institution will always directly reflect not only the character of the men directing and coaching the athletic teams, but also the active interest of the educational leadership of the institution through its faculty, president, and administrative group. In other words, an institution will be just as ethically sound in its program and conduct of athletics as it wishes to be.

The story of intercollegiate athletics may well be divided into four distinct periods. The first represented the early days of uncertain organization and control, with little evidence of institutional direction, and with the resulting uncertainty, suspicion, and the inevitable question of their place in an educational institution. Educators were questioning whether this absorbing interest of youth should be left a thing apart, or whether its vitality and its appeal could be moulded into a commanding influence in the life and work of a college.

The decade before the World War represented a growing understanding of the value and place of athletics, and a growing tendency on the part of authorities throughout the college world to accept very definite and positive responsibility. This was evidenced by the appearance of faculty committees for the supervision of athletics, all year coaches with definite institutional connection, better organized schedules, in many cases the merging of competitive athletics with the department of physical education and, perhaps the most valuable of all, the joining together of institutions with natural rivalries and with equivalent interest and capacities into friendly groups known as conferences.

The great values of this period were better relationships of institutions and of individuals, a better knowledge of the problems involved, and by wise legislation, more equitable competition. The automobile and the good roads were yet to come and college sport news had not as yet gripped the imagination of the public, so there was not the need for the great seating accommodations of later years. The crowds at football games were large-

ly made up of students, alumni, faculty, and their friends.

The World War coming, tragic as it was to the youth of our country, at the close of this period, emphasized in no uncertain terms the great value of our athletic training. The college men of the country were the first to respond to the nations call and foremost in those ranks were the college athletes. The heroism and the ideal of service and sacrifice of the athletic fields were carried into the front line trenches, and there those college athletes of ours proved to the world the kind of men the rigors of sport make, not only for the grim business of war, but for the equally valuable business of life.

Following the war came the Golden age. Money flowed freely in all directions. Business experienced an era never before known in the life of our country. Likewise college athletics felt the rush of public interest accompanied by increasing and ever increasing gate receipts. The press of the country, the radio, automobiles and good roads pyramided the interest in college sport. There was the demand for more and more accommodations at games for those who wished to see and for facilities for those who wished to participate. The result was expansion and building. Huge stadia appeared all over the country, great field houses were built, play fields and recreation facilities were expanded, staffs in physical education and athletics were enlarged, salaries of those engaged in athletics were raised, and returns from ever increasing success were spent on maintenance and support of better and broader programs.

What was the effect of these years of the golden fleece? In my judgment they gave to the youth of our country, not only facilities, but an urge for wholesome sport that can never be taken away. We must admit extravagance in the every day living of sport during this period, yet there was the same extravagance in business, family and public life. Who profited? The boys of today and those who are to come in an endless stream as certainly and surely as the rivers flow. The new field houses, great laboratories for play and sport, golf links, tennis courts, skating rinks and wide play areas, are here and cannot be taken away. I wish to pay my respects to such veterans of our athletic life as George Huff of Illinois, Fielding Yost of Michigan, L. W. St. John of Ohio State and many, many others, who grasped the opportunity and, with rare vision, built great recreative and sports laboratories for the use of generations to come. But more important than buildings and grounds was the expansion of the field of sport opportunities, so that a larger number can be served; the awaking of the imagination of youth in college and secondary school and of our citizenry as a whole to the realization that sport plays a vital part in the life and education of boys; and that participation in competitive sports is good for us as a people.

After the floods came not the deluge, but the depression. Yet

we found the athletic leaders meeting the new situation with even more bravery than it was met by business. Factories and business houses closed, but gymnasiums and athletic fields kept open. This called for wise and courageous leadership. Extravagant habits were eliminated, economy was practiced in living, but, almost without exception, the athletic program with its wide variety of sports was kept intact, and the satisfaction and values of participation remained.

Today we are rich with the experiences of the past. Changing conditions forced new methods, new practices and new habits. Athletics have always met the issue, sometimes through new legislation, often from necessity, but more often through wise and positive leadership of men. Perhaps now a new opportunity faces us. I have a boy just facing college life. I am worried concerning the changed conditions which he must inevitably face, not only in his educational program, but in his attitudes, desires and ambitions of living. As a father I want my boy to play football and participate in other sports. I want him to experience the joy and the thrill that comes with games of vigorous physical contact. Even more I want him to have the democratic and socializing experiences which come from participation in team games. Knowing boys as I do, from a life time spent in work with boys in sport, I have an abiding faith that here in this field of sport, better than anywhere else, he can secure certain values necessary for a full and abundant life.

Education should supply not only efficiency in doing and thinking, but should give the fullest capacity for happiness and for sacrificial service. This involves a fine understanding of human relationship. Where can this be taught so well as on the athletic field, under competent, clean and imaginative coaches, training boys in team play, in self control, in quick thinking strategy and in executive force? The new adjustments in industry and business call for increased leisure time, commercial recreation is more alluring and more general than formerly; the obligations of the home are less than in other days, the freedom of the woods and hills is a thing of the past for a great proportion of our boys. Here, it seems, is a real challenge to those directing athletics.

College athletics, to be fully justified, must at all times consider first the boy who participates. The needs of the college, the program of education, the interests of the alumni and the attitude of the public all need to be considered, but there must never come a time when these and other interests shall not be subservient to the interests of the boys themselves. I say this for two reasons: First, college athletics in practice and procedure must retain the inherent values they unquestionably have as an integral unit in the program of education and education is concerned with the individual served and, second, because the influence on the unnumbered thousands of school boys and boys of adolescent age, imitative by nature, is beyond comprehension.

For these boys college athletics must be sound and clean. No other premise is acceptable.

Confessions are good for a man's soul. A creed of behavior is valuable for a man to live by. In conclusion I propose a creed, personal, if you wish, of behavior and procedure for intercollegiate sport. I say personal because each man must live by his own *creed*:

1. College athletics must be for men properly prepared for college work, and able to prove by a year of residence their ability to satisfactorily carry college work. This calls for full faculty responsibility and regulation.
2. All men in any way connected with athletics should be carefully selected, not only for their ability to do a particular job, but for their character and for their influence over boys. The selection should be made by the regular selecting board of the institution in the same manner as other members of the teaching force are selected. This will assure reasonable stability in tenure of office, normality in salary, but security, in return, for those engaged in coaching and directing athletics.
3. The administrative authorities of a college should take full responsibility for practices and procedures in athletics. This implies that any college can have the kind of athletics it wishes, not expressed in winning or losing games, but in athletic morals and morale.
4. Faculty and teachers should maintain a sympathetic and coöperate attitude toward athletics, rather than a "hands off" attitude. This will permit better use of the educational values in athletics, and insure greater unity between the educational interests and the athletic interests of the institution. Athletic coaches should, in turn, thoroughly understand the educational aims of the institution and so conduct themselves as to gain the friendly confidence of the academic group. Their friends and co-workers should be found within the institution in a greater or, at least, in the same degree as outside.
5. Most if not all legislation should be positive rather than negative, and should be reduced to the minimum. I welcome the day of mutual confidence and respect, when we need only to state: "He is a college man, amateur in spirit, able to do, and doing college work as an undergraduate in a manner satisfactory to us, and a gentleman whom we wish to have represent us."
6. I believe in the group or conference idea so conspicuous in all sections of the country except perhaps the East. The joining together of a group of colleges with natural rivalries and mutual interests is most wholesome, reduces misunderstandings and clarifies and simplifies the many problems of administrative conduct and control.

7. I believe in full institutional responsibility and control of athletic finances.

8. I believe in competition only between institutions equal in rank, in education and in athletic power. This will guarantee natural rivalry, fair and equitable competition, and friendliness of institutional interests.

9. Negatively, I believe in not scheduling games with institutions known to have unsatisfactory athletic standards. Such contests result in unequal competition, are unfair to the boys who play, and confusing to the public.

10. Schedules in all sports should be shorter, with elimination of preseason and out of season contests. Each sport schedule should be confined to its natural portion of the academic year, resulting in a wholesome lightening of the athletic load for particular individuals and for specific groups, and will keep the fine edge of desire always present.

11. I believe in the promotion of the greatest number of sports and activities possible. I have no regard for the judgment of reformers who would restrict the program to two or three sports. Participation is what we want. The more diversified the sports offered, the more general will be the participation in these sports.

12. I believe a great deal of the negative legislation now existing against athletes as a group should be removed. The athletic group is entitled to the same individual and group consideration as prevails for other students and other groups. Any other thought is undemocratic.

13. I believe the fun and satisfaction of those who play must be safeguarded. The joy of physical strife and combat is inherent in youth and any program of sport which does not preserve this fundamental principle must inevitably fail in its main objective.

14. I believe amateurism is an absolute essential to healthy college sport. But it should be an amateurism of the spirit and not altogether necessarily of our antiquated rules which often breed hypocrisy and subterfuge. May some wise man rewrite the amateur code to fit the present day and to fit the college man who plays for the love of the game and competes in sport for its own sake.

15. Finally: It must be accepted without equivocation that intercollegiate athletics are for the students of an institution. Any other premise is unthinkable. Alumni, friends, the public are invited and are more than welcome, yet in the conduct of its program an educational institution must recognize that its first obligation is to its students.

College sport has had a long and joyous existence. It will live and play its part in the education of youth as long as these youth shall come to the fountains of education for inspiration and knowledge. This Association has played a conspicuous part, by education rather than by legislation, in the formation of sound policies that have guided the ship of sport over rough and sometimes uncharted seas. The experiences of the past have given us a rich heritage with which to carry on. The future is a challenge. It calls for courage and an abiding faith in sport. It demands rigorous and sound leadership. I have no fears, however, for in my mind's eye I see genuine leadership in the group here, in the untold thousands interested in boys and sport, and in the ranks of the fine men, who, as coaches, are directing sport on the athletic fields of our country. The future of intercollegiate sport is in safe hands. Yet in the words of the poet,

"Still we build on life's way
On the mistakes of yesterday."

APPENDIX I

N. C. A. A. RULES FOR BOXING

PRELIMINARY TO THE BOUTS

The tone and spirit of a boxing contest or tournament depends a great deal upon the proper disposition of certain preliminary preparations which are essential to the conduct and control of any athletic exhibition. A high grade of competition can never entirely compensate for the mismanagement of ring details. Boxing is too important to be spoiled by failure to procure competent officials and to provide other essential details in ample time to insure a smooth-running organization.

Therefore, plan ahead for:

1. The necessary authority for the contest, date of meeting, and place. (Not less than one week prior to contests.)
2. Entries—where made, when closed, classes, drawings.
3. Publicity—campus and public.
4. Officials—Referee, judges, clerks, medical officer, and timers. Secure in ample time before contest.
5. Ring equipment—watch and gong. Buckets, dressing quarters, etc., chairs, gloves, towels. Be sure everything is on hand.
6. Management of audience.
 - a. Building assistants.
 - b. Policing; doorkeepers; ushers.
 - c. Programs.
 - d. Sale of tickets.
 - e. Seating.

All the foregoing details can be handled with a minimum of difficulty if they are considered in time.

RULE I.

ELIGIBILITY

1. Each contestant must be an amateur as defined in the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and be eligible according to the rules and regulations of the college or university which he represents.

RULE II.

EQUIPMENT

Ring Dimensions.

SECTION 1. The boxing ring shall be not less than twenty feet square.

Extension of Ring.

SECTION 2. The floor of the ring shall extend beyond the lower ropes for a distance of not less than two feet.

Posts.

SECTION 3. There shall be at least four posts properly padded.

Ropes.

SECTION 4. The ring shall be enclosed by three one-inch rope rails with cloth or rubber wrappings, 24, 36 and 48 inches above the ring floor.

Padding.

SECTION 5. The ring floor, if of wood or other hard substance, shall be padded at least one inch thick with corrugated paper, matting, felt, or other soft material. This shall extend over the entire floor of the ring, as defined in Section 2 above. There shall be a top covering of canvas, duck, or similar material, tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. If the ring is not on a platform the covering must be of the type and size defined in this section but the tightly stretched canvas may be omitted.

RULE III.

Ring during the progress of match.

SECTION 1. During the progress of a contest the ring shall be cleared of all chairs, buckets, etc.

Clear ring.

SECTION 2. No person other than the contestants and the referee shall during the progress of the contest enter or be in the ring.

RULE IV.

BOXING GLOVES

Gloves.

SECTION 1. Gloves are to be of recognized pattern and shall weigh not less than ten ounces.

SECTION 2. The gloves must not be broken across the knuckles prior to a contest.

Bandages.

SECTION 3. Any bandages permitted shall be of soft material and not heavy enough to add force to a blow. No adhesive tape or other heavy material shall be allowed to be wrapped about the hands below the wrist.

RULE V.

EQUIPMENT OF CONTESTANTS

Spikes and cleats barred.

SECTION 1. Boxing shoes having spikes or cleats shall be barred.

SECTION 2. Contestants must wear sleeveless jerseys or shirts and trunks reaching to within six inches of the knees.

SECTION 3. Aluminum, bakelite, or other standard cup protectors must be worn.

SECTION 4. Rubber guards for the teeth may be used.

RULE VI.

ROUNDS

Number and time limit of bouts and rounds.

SECTION 1. A boxing contest or exhibition shall be limited to three rounds.

A round shall be of two minutes duration, with an intermission of one minute between rounds for rest.

RULE VII.

OFFICIALS AND DUTIES OF OFFICIALS

Officials.

SECTION 1. The officials shall be a referee, two judges, two timekeepers, and one medical officer.

Note—While it is strongly recommended that judges be used, if by mutual agreement between the institutions conducting the meet it is decided that the employment of a referee alone is satisfactory to both parties, the control of the contests and the decisions may be entrusted to the referee without supporting judges.

Duties of referee—decision of judges final.

SECTION 2. The referee shall have general supervision over the match or contest. He must give his instructions to the boxers in such a manner that they are clearly understood by both men. His primary duty shall be the strict enforcement of the rules of boxing and of fair play. The referee shall, at the conclusion of

the bout, abide by the decision of the judges in every case, if both agree.

Power of referee to give deciding vote.

SECTION 3. The referee shall have the power:

a. To cast the deciding vote when the judges disagree.

May stop contest.

b. To stop a bout or contest at any stage and make a decision if he considers it too one-sided.

To disqualify.

c. To stop a bout or contest if he considers the competitors are not in earnest. In this case he will disqualify one or both contestants.

Note—He may first give one warning to the contestants, deducting from the round the time lost in so doing. Not more than one warning shall be given.

d. To disqualify a contestant with or without previous warning for committing any one of the fouls noted in Rule XIV.

When he may touch contesting boxers.

SECTION 4. The referee shall not touch the contesting boxers unless in his opinion one of them is helpless.

Introduction hand-shaking.

SECTION 5. The referee shall insist on the boxers shaking hands after having received his instructions, and before the bell for the first round. No other demonstration shall be allowed. The boxers do not shake hands at the beginning of the third round.

Position of judges.

SECTION 6. The two judges shall be stationed at opposite sides of the ring, preferably on a level with the boxers.

Duties of the judges.

SECTION 7. It shall be the duty of the judges to watch every phase of the bout and to record their decisions by rounds.

Method of scoring.

SECTION 8. The judges shall keep count of the rounds, time out, and "downs," and generally coöperate with the referee.

Clerks—assistants to judges.

SECTION 9. Each judge may be assisted by a clerk of his own choice.

Duties of clerks.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of each clerk to keep a clerical count of the score of both contestants at the end of each round as dictated to him by the judge during the progress of the bout.

a. The clerk shall submit to the judge the point summary immediately at the conclusion of each round.

Note—This service by a clerk will enable each judge to give his undivided attention to the progress of the bout.

Duties of timekeepers.

SECTION 11. The timekeepers shall be seated close to and outside of the ring.

Commencement and termination of rounds.

SECTION 12. They shall indicate the beginning and end of each round by ringing a gong or bell.

Timer's equipment.

SECTION 13. The timekeepers shall have at their disposal a bell or gong which is sufficiently loud to be clearly heard by officials and contestants. It is advisable for timekeepers to have two watches at their disposal.

Duties of medical officer.

SECTION 14. The medical officer shall always be in attendance at each meeting held under these rules to supervise the physical condition of contestants. He shall have absolute medical supervision of the contestants and if in his opinion for any reason whatsoever a contestant is unfit to compete, he may disbar him. Furthermore, if in the course of the fight, either during or between rounds, whether appealed to by an official or not, it is his opinion that a contestant has been so injured that he is unfit to continue, it is his duty and responsibility promptly to order the withdrawal of the contestant.

a. See Rule VIII.

RULE VIII.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION, WEIGHING-IN AND DRAWING

Medical examination.

SECTION 1. Contestants shall present themselves promptly to the medical officer at the time appointed for medical examinations and weighing-in.

Note—Weighing-in shall take place within four hours of the bouts.

SECTION 2. Competitions in all championships and dual meets must be held in the following eight weights and classes.

Weights and classes.

	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bantam weight	115
Feather weight	125
Light weight	135
Welter weight	145
Senior welter weight	155
Middle weight	165
Light heavy weight	175
Unlimited, all over	180

SECTION 3. A four pound overweight is allowed in each class below the unlimited class.

SECTION 4. No contestant may compete in any class unless his weight is within the limits specified for that class.

SECTION 5. By mutual agreement between institutions competing in dual meets, a team of nine or eleven men may be used by fighting two or more men in any weight in the 135, 145, 155 and 165 pound classes.

RULE IX.

DRAWINGS AND ELIMINATIONS IN CHAMPIONSHIP MEETS

SECTION 1. In all championship meets, drawings shall be made in accordance with the regular Bagnall-Wilde System, except as provided in Section 2, of this rule.

SECTION 2. Whenever there are two outstanding contestants, or two men from the same organization in any class, in order to prevent them from meeting in the early rounds whereby one of them would of necessity be eliminated, the name of one of these contestants shall be placed in the upper half, the other in the lower half of the bracket.

Note—Seeded contestants may be given any number in their own half of the bracket except a number which represents a bye.

SECTION 3. After weighing-in drawings shall be made for each class, starting with the 115 pound class and progressing in order up to the heavyweight class, as follows:

Each contestant (except "Seeded" contestants) shall draw a number and shall compete in accordance with the diagram shown in Section 5, of this rule.

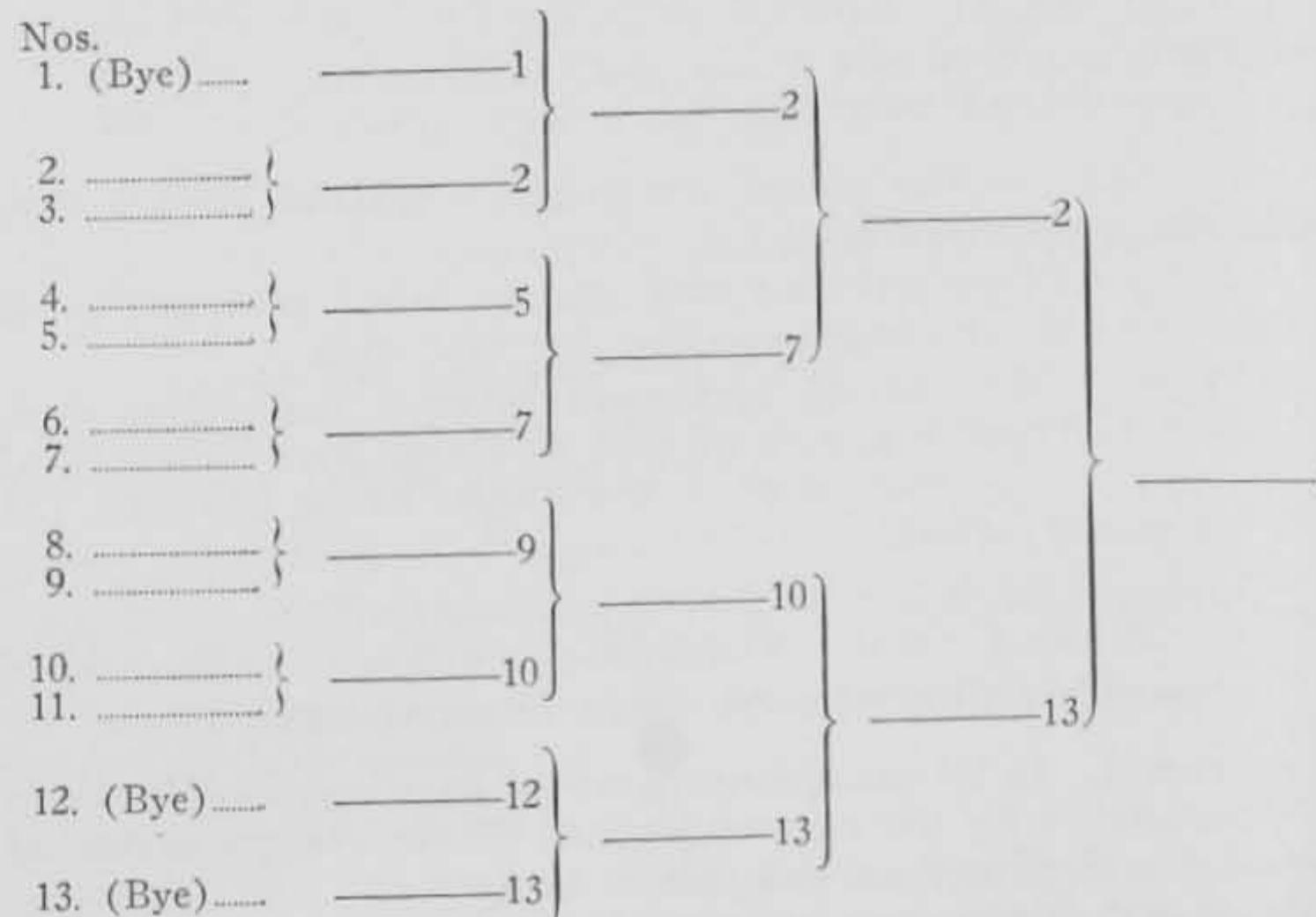
Note—Before drawings for each class begin, the numbers assigned to seeded contestants must be taken out.

SECTION 4. When the number of competitors is not a power of two (that is 4, 8, 16, 32, 64) there shall be "byes" in the first round. The number of pairs which meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of two. The byes, if even in number, shall be equally divided between the top and bottom. If the number

of byes be uneven, there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top, as shown in Section 5, of this rule.

SECTION 5.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATION OF DRAWINGS BY BAGNALL-WILDE SYSTEM



The above illustration of method of drawing and participation of contestants by the Bagnall-Wilde System shows drawings with thirteen contestants. Competitors Nos. 1, 12, and 13 draw byes and go into the second round without boxing. Except as just stated, the numbers carried forward to the next frame indicate the winners of these bouts. This illustration shows No. 2 as the winner of the championship.

Note—No further drawing is necessary for later rounds, and there must be no byes after the first round.

RULE X.

SECONDS

Seconds.

SECTION 1. Each contestant may be assisted by two seconds, who must be undergraduates of the competing colleges.

Warning to seconds.

SECTION 2. The seconds and coach must not speak, signal, or in any way coach their principals during the progress of a round, nor may they claim time or indicate in any way decisions for them.

SECTION 3. Any violation of the above provision may render a principal liable to disqualification by the referee.

Limitations of seconds.

SECTION 4. The seconds must remain seated during the contests, and shall not enter the ring until the timers indicate the termination of the contest, or to assist an injured man at the request of the referee. They shall not be in the ring at any time between rounds.

RULE XI.

SCORING

Maximum of ten points.

SECTION 1. A maximum of ten points shall be allotted to each contestant for each round of the contest.

RULE XII.

POINT ALLOTMENT

Point allotment for each round.

SECTION 1. Points shall be given for attack and defense.

Attack.

SECTION 2. Attack shall cover the following points:

- a. Clean hits.
- b. Aggressive action.
- c. Well delivered partial hits.

Defense.

SECTION 3. Defense shall cover:

- a. Blocking.
- b. Making opponent miss.
- c. Balance and readiness to counter-attack.

Points for generalship.

SECTION 4. Points shall be given for generalship.

Note—When the points are otherwise equal, the decision should be in favor of the boxer who displays the best generalship and style. The term "generalship" shall indicate the development of natural advantages, coupled with intuition and the ability to grasp quickly the advantages of any opening given by an opponent.

Points for aggressiveness.

SECTION 5. Points shall be given for "aggressiveness."

Note—Indicating willingness of contestant to consistently press aggressively forward in the face of punishment.

Points deducted for all infraction of rules.

SECTION 6. Points or fractions of points shall be deducted for all infractions of rules. (See Rule XIII.)

Note—It is essential that the allotting of points shall be dictated to the clerk immediately. The system of mentally allotting points will leave an opening for indefinite decision and is generally unsatisfactory.

RULE XIII.

POINTS DEDUCTED

SECTION 1. Points shall be deducted for:

- a. Clinching. A clinch shall be constituted by both men holding either with one or both hands.
- b. Hitting in a clinch.
- c. From the boxer who fails to step back and break clean after a clinch.
- d. Hitting while holding opponent.
- e. Stalling, i.e., prolonging contests, lack of earnestness, or going down without being hit.
- f. Covering up with hands so that opponent is not in a position to hit.
- g. For all infractions of rules, minor or major (whether indicated or overlooked by referee).

RULE XIV.

FOULS

Fouls which should lead to disqualification.

SECTION 1. Deliberately hitting below the belt.

SECTION 2. Hitting an opponent who is down or who is getting up after being down.

SECTION 3. Deliberately holding an opponent or maintaining a clinch.

SECTION 4. Deliberately holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.

SECTION 5. Failure to step back a full step and break clean from a clinch when ordered.

SECTION 6. Deliberately pushing or butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee.

SECTION 7. Deliberately hitting with inside or butt of the hand, the wrist or elbow.

SECTION 8. Deliberately hitting or "flicking" with the open glove.

SECTION 9. Deliberately wrestling or roughing at the ropes.

SECTION 10. Going down without being hit.

SECTION 11. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys or delivering a clubbing blow to the back of the neck (rabbit punch).

SECTION 12. The use of abusive or insulting language.

Added fouls.

SECTION 13. The failure to obey the referee, or any physical actions which may injure a contestant except by fair sportsman-like boxing, shall also be judged as fouls.

SECTION 14. Coaching, or words of advice or encouragement from seconds or coaches, or applause, when in the opinion of the referee and judges the occasion warrants.

Note—The referee will announce, or cause to be announced, that no applause or demonstrations of any kind will be allowed during the progress of a round, calling attention to the provisions in the preceding section.

Recommendations to referee and judges on fouls.

Note—It is recommended that the referee shall immediately disqualify a contestant who is guilty of a deliberate and wilful foul, and award the decision to his opponent. It is also recommended that a referee shall not give more than one warning for a foul, which, although committed unintentionally, is likely to incapacitate an opponent, e.g., butting or hitting below the belt, and must disqualify offender without warning in case of actual injury. In cases of minor fouls such as clinching, hitting with open glove, or prolonging contest after fair warning has been given by the referee, he shall have the option of awarding the decision to the opponent.

Point penalties.

Judges shall penalize contestants in points for infraction of all rules—major or minor.

RULE XV.

"Down".

SECTION 1. A contestant shall be deemed "down" when:

- a. Any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor.
- b. He is hanging helplessly over the ropes.
- c. He is outside of or between the ropes.
- d. He is rising from "down" position.

Note—a. A contestant may go down through accident or weakness, but must rise instantly unless sent down by a blow, in which case he may remain down until the count of "nine" without being disqualified.

Note—b. A boxer hanging on the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee, who can either stop the bout, or count the boxer out on ropes or floor.

Rules for contestant when opponent is down.

SECTION 2. When a contestant is "down" his opponent shall retire out of striking distance and shall not resume boxing until ordered to do so by the referee.

RULE XVI.

TERMINATION OF BOUT

SECTION 1. The round and bout shall be terminated when a "down" contestant fails to resume boxing at the expiration of ten seconds, and referee announces decision.

Method of naming the winner.

SECTION 2. At the end of each contest the two judges and the referee each separately shall add up the points allotted by them to each contestant in the three rounds and state their decision in writing. These slips are handed to the announcer who states to the referee the decision of the judges. The referee then makes the final decision based upon his own opinion and that of the judges. In dual meets, if the judges decide the contest a draw or if they disagree the referee may at his discretion declare the bout a draw. But in meets in which more than two institutions are competing the referee, after learning the opinion of the judges, must decide in favor of one or the other contestants and must not declare a draw.

If judges are not employed the referee adds up his score for each contestant in each of the three rounds. That contestant receiving the greater number of total points wins the contest. If the points received by each contestant are equal the contest shall be declared a draw. When more than two institutions are competing, the referee must give a decision and cannot declare a draw.

RULE XVII.

Other questions arising.

SECTION 1. In the event of any question arising not provided for in these rules the referee shall have full power to decide such questions, and his decision shall be final.

APPENDIX II

N. C. A. A. RULES FOR GYMNASTIC COMPETITION

I.—EVENTS AND APPARATUS SPECIFICATIONS

- 1.—All gymnastic contests under the auspices of the N. C. A. A. shall include competition in the following events:—Horizontal Bar, Parallel Bars, Side Horse, Long Horse, Flying Rings, Tumbling, Rope Climb, and All-Round.
- 2.—All-Round competition shall include:—Horizontal Bar, Side Horse, Flying Rings, Parallel Bars, and Tumbling.
- 3.—In N. C. A. A. championship contests the order of events shall be:—Horizontal Bar; Side Horse; Flying Rings; Rope Climb; Parallel Bars; Long Horse; Tumbling; Rope Climb (2nd trials).
- 4.—The order of events in Conference meets is to be determined by each Conference at its discretion.
- 5.—Each event shall be run separately except in case of agreement between the competing managements previous to the contest, or by decision of the N. C. A. A. Rules Committee for Gymnastics.
- 6.—Apparatus used in competition shall conform to the following specifications:
 - a.—HORIZONTAL BAR:—shall be $1\frac{1}{8}$ " in diameter, 8' from top of bar to top of mat, 7" in width, and shall be made of steel.
 - b.—SIDE HORSE:—shall not have a raised neck; shall measure 46" from top of mat to top of pommels, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ " between center of pommels. The pommels shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in height.
 - c.—LONG HORSE:—shall have a raised neck and may be either a side horse with pommels removed or a standard long horse; shall measure 48" from top of mats to top of horse at neck; and there shall be a standard beat board, adjustable for length, with a height of exactly 4".
 - d.—PARALLEL BARS:—shall be made of ash wood not less than 10' in length, $18\frac{1}{2}$ " from center to center of holms, and 5' 4" from top of mat to top of holms. Rubber mats shall be placed under each end to prevent slipping.

- e.—FLYING RINGS:—shall be 9" in diameter in inside measurements, 96" from bottom of rings to top of mat, and hung from rope and leather straps 17" long. Actually the rings shall hang from straps 3' in length upon which there shall be no more than one buckle and no other fittings. The ropes shall hang from overhead fixtures and not from wall pulleys. The rings shall be without fixtures or attachments for straps.
- f.—TUMBLING MATS:—shall be at least 50' long, 5' wide, and 2" thick. If the mat is not continuous the sections shall be firmly attached to each other and shall be covered with a rug at least 60' long, fastened securely to the mat.
- g.—ROPE CLIMB:—the rope shall be 1½" in diameter and 20' from top of starting stool to tambourine. The tambourine shall be at least 12" in diameter permanently fixed at right angles to the rope and its under surface coated with lamp-black before each contest. No other devices may be substituted for the tambourine. The rope shall not have knots, balls, or other assisting devices. The top of the starting stool shall be 5" from the floor, flat, and parallel to it.

II.—OFFICIALS AND THEIR DUTIES

- 1.—There shall be five judges for every event in championship contests, one of whom shall be designated as head judge. It shall be permissible to use three judges in dual meets.
- 2.—The duties of each judge shall be to know thoroughly the rules and regulations for apparatus, competition, and scoring, and to score each exercise of each event separately and without consultation, unless ordered by the head judge.
- 3.—The duties of the head judge shall be to see that the apparatus conforms to all specifications, to act as authority in cases of dispute, and to report all irregularities to the governing body under whose auspices the contest is held.

III.—SCORING (Team and Individual)

- 1.—No team shall be allowed more than four competitors in any single event.
- 2.—Three places shall be awarded in each event in dual meets with points scored as follows:—1st place—5 points, 2nd place—3 points, 3rd place—1 point. In championship contests there shall be four awards:—1st place—5; 2nd place—3; 3rd place—2; 4th place—1. In case of a tie for any place in dual meets, the total points for the place tied for

and the next succeeding place shall be divided evenly between the teams of the tied competitors. In championship contests the head judge shall order the contestants to toss a coin for the medals.

- 3.—That team shall be winner which scores the greatest total of points based on the places won by its representatives.
- 4.—The Annual N. C. A. A. Championship Contest shall be solely to determine individual champions on each apparatus and all-round. There shall be no team scores.
- 5.—The place won by a competitor shall be determined by adding the points awarded him by the judges in both exercises when three judges are used. When five are used, the highest and lowest scores for each exercise shall be discarded and the other three added for the total point award. The highest total shall win 1st place, etc.
- 6.—For all events except rope climb and long horse the judges shall award points on the basis of 110 for a perfect exercise. A perfect score for any competitor will be 660 in any single event. The points shall be awarded as follows:—10 for approach and retreat combined; 40 for execution and general form; and 60 for difficulty and beauty of combination.
- 7.—On the long horse the execution and general form of the competitor shall be scored on a basis of 10.0 for a perfect score, being marked by the judges in whole numbers only. The difficulty of the vault shall not be taken into consideration, this being cared for by the difficulty factors. The scorer shall multiply the judges awards by the listed ratings to arrive at the value of each vault.
- 8.—*Long Horse Vaults and Table of Difficulty Ratings:*

1.—Straddle	1.3
2.—Hocke	1.4
3.—Bent-arm Handspring	1.5
4.—Bucke	1.6
5.—Cartwheel	1.7
6.—Plain Scissors	1.7
7.—Scissors (½ turn)	1.8
8.—Sheep Vault	1.8
9.—Handspring	1.9
10.—Scissors (full turn)	2.0
11.—Giant Straddle	2.1
12.—Giant Bucke	2.2
13.—Giant Cartwheel	2.2
14.—Hecht	2.3
15.—Giant Scissors	2.3
16.—One-arm Handspring	2.4

Any of the above vaults performed with a double touch are evaluated at 0.2 points less. No double touch vaults may be performed in a Championship Contest.

IV.—RULES FOR COMPETITION

- 1.—Each competitor shall qualify to the rules of the N. C. A. A. on amateurism and also to the eligibility rules of the league or conference of which his institution is a member.
- 2.—Each competitor shall perform two combinations or exercises on each apparatus on which he is entered.
- 3.—There shall be no prescribed or set exercises and the judges shall deduct for flagrant repetition of combinations, it being understood that the exercises shall be different from each other.
- 4.—Except in case of accident to the apparatus there shall be no second trials allowed.
- 5.—Coaching of any sort shall be prohibited while a competitor's exercise is in progress. Infringement of this rule shall disqualify the competitor for the exercise during which he receives the coaching.
- 6.—Before the commencement of all exercises the competitor shall stand at ease at least three paces from the apparatus, and on signal from the head judge shall commence his exercise by first coming to attention and then approaching the apparatus. At the end of his exercise he shall take three paces forward and come to attention.
- 7.—On the Horizontal Bar, Side Horse, Long Horse, and Parallel Bars each combination or exercise shall be judged from the time the competitor begins his combination until he again wholly or in part places his weight on the floor or mat, when his exercise shall automatically cease. Any accidental brushing of the mat during the exercise shall be deducted from the score at the discretion of the judges.
- 8.—On the Long Horse three optional vaults shall be required. No vault shall be considered unless the contestant actually and fully makes use of the horse as a momentary support or push-off on the hands only, during the flight of the vault. Two runs shall be allowed before counting as a vault, just so long as the beat board has not been touched. Each competitor in this event shall submit with his entry three vaults which he intends to perform. A contestant shall not be allowed to name a double-touch vault as one

of his three if he has already named the same vault with a single touch, and vice-versa. Any change in choice of vaults must be made with the head judge on arrival in the gymnasium. No changes shall be allowed after the start of the meet. For the information of the spectators the scorer shall announce the vault to be performed. No double-touch vaults shall be allowed in championship contests.

- 9.—On the Rings the first combination shall be performed with the rings motionless. The second exercise shall be performed with the rings in motion, maintaining an angle of at least 40 degrees each side of vertical (making a total swing of 80 degrees). The combination shall end when the competitor wholly or in part places his weight upon the mat or floor.
- 10.—In Tumbling a contestant shall be permitted to use the floor at the end of the mats in order to obtain a running start. The remainder of the exercise must be performed on the mats. A contestant's exercise shall end when he clearly and fully leaves the mat with one or more feet or hands or other part of the body. In the event that this shall occur, the head judge shall call out "FINISH", and there shall be no credit given beyond this point.
- 11.—In the Rope Climb the competitor shall sit upon the starting stool with hands grasping the rope. The starter shall say "On your mark"; after 2 seconds, "Get set", at which notice the competitor shall lift his legs clear of the floor; and after 2 more seconds shall fire a gun for the start. A gun must be used for starting. Each competitor shall be allowed two trials, his best time counting and the places awarded according to the time taken to touch the tambourine, the fastest being first. There shall be a starter and three timers, each to be equipped with accurate 1/10th second stop watches. If any part of the competitor's body touches the floor or if he helps himself in any way by placing his feet on the starting stool, his trial shall be declared a false start. More than two false starts shall count as a trial. The starter shall examine the hands of all contestants before and after climbing, making sure that no blacking is present on the hands at the start. Blacking on the hands after climbing shall be proof of completion of the climb. The climb shall be made hand over hand and at no time may the legs be crossed in front of the rope. The timers must record a time, clicking their watches at the time when they think the competitor has touched the tambourine. The use of magnesia chalk on the hands is permitted.

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1933

FRANK W. NICOLSON, in account with the
NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Dr.

1933

	To balance forward	\$6,840.16
Feb. 27	Geneva College	25.00
Mar. 18	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
27	Howard University	25.00
	Dartmouth College	25.00
	Johns Hopkins University	50.00
29	Georgetown College	25.00
	University of Maryland	25.00
	University of Pennsylvania	25.00
	Yale University	25.00
	University of Delaware	25.00
30	Williams College	25.00
	Dickinson College	25.00
	Swarthmore College	25.00
	Stevens Institute	25.00
	University of Rochester	25.00
31	U. S. Naval Academy	25.00
	U. S. Military Academy	25.00
	University of Tennessee	25.00
	Columbia University	50.00
Apr. 1	Hamilton College	25.00
	Union College	25.00
	Oberlin College	25.00
3	Clemson College	25.00
	Cornell University	25.00
	University of Virginia	25.00
	Colgate University	25.00
5	Temple University	25.00
6	Mass. State College	25.00
	Conn. State College	25.00
7	Norwich University	25.00
	New York University	25.00
	University of Texas	25.00
8	Gettysburg College	25.00
	College of Wooster	25.00
	University of New Hampshire	25.00
	Grinnell College	25.00
10	Marquette University	25.00
	University of Notre Dame	25.00
	Indiana University	25.00
	University of Missouri	25.00
12	University of Pittsburgh	25.00
	Vanderbilt University	25.00
13	Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	25.00
14	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	Tulane University	25.00

15	University of Chicago	50.00
	Ohio Wesleyan University	25.00
	Rice Institute	25.00
17	Western State Teachers College	50.00
	University of Southern California	25.00
18	Wesleyan University	25.00
19	Denison University	25.00
	Stanford University	25.00
20	College of the City of New York	25.00
22	Brown University	25.00
	American Sports Publishing Co.:	
	Royalty on Swimming Rules	\$86.94
	Royalty on Ice Hockey Rules	84.81
	Royalty on Soccer Rules	77.16
	Royalty on Wrestling Rules	31.17
24	Washington University	280.08
	Middlebury College	25.00
26	Princeton University	50.00
	Rhode Island State College	25.00
28	Susquehanna University	25.00
30	Manhattan College	25.00
	Hobart College	25.00
	Joint Basketball Rules Committee	700.00
May 1	Amherst College	25.00
3	Alfred University	25.00
	Trinity College	25.00
	Franklin and Marshall College	25.00
8	Miami University	25.00
11	Penn State College	25.00
14	St. John's College	25.00
	University of Oregon	25.00
15	University of Vermont	50.00
16	University of Missouri	25.00
17	Duquesne University	25.00
23	Carleton College	25.00
25	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25.00
26	Duke University	25.00
June 5	University of Minnesota	50.00
13	Worcester Polytechnic Institute	25.00
16	Lafayette College	25.00
19	Washington and Lee University	25.00
July 5	Michigan State Normal College	25.00
	Drake University	25.00
	Oklahoma A. and M. College	25.00
7	Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25.00
10	Boston College	25.00
29	Boston University	25.00
30	University of Missouri	25.00
18	University of Michigan	25.00
22	Rutgers College	25.00
23	Mercersburg Academy	10.00
25	Michigan State College	25.00
26	Bowdoin College	25.00
27	Lehigh University	25.00
29	Lawrenceville School	10.00
Oct. 2	Kansas State College	25.00
	Harvard University	25.00
	Tufts College	25.00
3	University of California	25.00

5	University of Detroit	50.00
6	Bates College	25.00
	Loyola University	25.00
	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	25.00
7	Texas A. and M. College	25.00
	University of Utah	25.00
9	Allegheny College	25.00
	University of Maine	25.00
	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25.00
	U. S. Coast Guard Academy	25.00
12	University of Buffalo	25.00
13	Carnegie Institute of Technology	50.00
14	Baylor University	25.00
16	Purdue University	25.00
	St. Lawrence University	25.00
	University of Wisconsin	50.00
	Coe College	25.00
	University of Nebraska	25.00
18	Fordham University	25.00
	Syracuse University	50.00
20	Geneva College	25.00
	Catholic University of America	25.00
21	Boxing Rules Committee	25.00
24	Washington State College	50.00
	Southern Methodist University	50.00
25	Georgia School of Technology	50.00
26	Andover Academy	10.00
Nov.	1 International Y. M. C. A. College	25.00
	6 West Virginia University	25.00
	7 Rochester Athenaeum	10.00
	8 University of Kansas	50.00
11	Mt. St. Mary's College	25.00
13	Lawrence College	25.00
20	Kansas Athletic Conference	25.00
	Handbook on Athletic Injuries	54.99
Dec.	16 Colorado Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25.00
	20 Handbook on Athletic Injuries	72.04
	Boxing Rules Committee	30.00
21	University of North Carolina	25.00
22	A. A. Stagg, N. C. A. A. Meet	184.72
	Butler University	25.00
	Creighton University	25.00
	Grinnell College	25.00
	Interest, N. C. A. A. Meet	53.32
	Interest, N. C. A. A. Account	88.05
		\$12,043.36

Cr.

1933	Jan. 10	American Olympic Association, dues for 1932	\$400.00
		W. W. Dodge, Jr., engraving plate	88.75
		Hotel Astor, convention expenses	72.30
		Wesley Fesler, convention expenses	58.16
		Jennings Hood, gold football	18.50
		Wesleyan Store, stencils and addressing	1.25
		Edgar Fauver, convention expenses	4.50
		E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00
	13	Pelton & King, printing and postage	121.80
	14	Master Reporting Co., convention expenses	113.89

11	H. J. Stegeman, football rules committee	135.39
16	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.03
19	Lois Smith, copying	3.45
23	Douglas Stewart, soccer rules committee	7.40
24	A. W. Marsh, soccer rules committee	19.50
	H. W. Clark, soccer rules committee	27.75
Feb. 3	Pelton & King, printing and postage	25.34
10	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	15.00
13	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegrams	1.05
16	R. L. Sackett, executive committee	29.43
	L. W. St. John, executive committee	58.16
	J. H. Hanway, fencing rules committee	75.00
	Sportsmanship Brotherhood, dues	10.00
17	W. S. Langford, football rules committee	99.44
	Government tax on cheques	.58
18	Harvard Club, New York, executive committee	23.40
	W. J. Bingham, football rules committee	65.66
20	D. X. Bible, football rules committee	157.45
	A. A. Stagg, football rules committee	98.38
22	J. L. Griffith, executive committee	100.90
24	C. H. Smith, football rules committee	200.06
	R. Morrison, football rules committee	157.64
Mar. 1	Wesleyan Store, postage	2.50
3	Pelton & King, printing and postage	1,097.77
	Wesleyan Store, stencils and addressing	6.40
17	Wesleyan Store, postage	13.65
24	Wesleyan Store, postage	3.00
Apr. 3	M. A. Beers, copying	1.69
	J. A. Rockwell, wrestling rules committee	47.10
	G. M. Trautman, wrestling rules committee	57.22
7	R. G. Clapp, wrestling rules committee	161.79
8	L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee	58.16
10	Wesleyan Store, return postage	.74
13	D. B. Swingle, wrestling rules committee	195.15
	W. S. Langford, football rules committee	26.35
	W. R. Okeson, football rules committee	59.80
	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegram	.63
26	D. B. Sinclair, wrestling rules committee	14.90
	A. Thorndike, Jr., athletic injuries handbook	27.21
May 1	L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee	73.16
	Stanford University, committee on federal tax	19.73
	Oswald Tower, basketball rules committee	37.00
	Gus Tebell, basketball rules committee	40.00
	J. F. Bohler, basketball rules committee	53.00
4	F. A. Schmidt, basketball rules committee	125.00
5	L. W. St. John, basketball rules committee	7.14
6	Pelton & King, printing	3.88
8	F. C. Allen, basketball rules committee	100.00
14	W. E. Meanwell, basketball rules committee	100.00
24	Government tax on cheques	.74
26	Iowa State College, track rules committee	6.20
June 2	Wesleyan Store, addressing envelopes	1.00
	Pelton & King, printing and postage	43.92
5	E. T. Kennedy, swimming rules committee	100.00
10	F. W. Nicolson, secretarial allowance	500.00
	J. Stubbs, ice hockey rules committee	27.54
	H. O. Crisler, ice hockey rules committee	34.58
	Edgar Fauver, athletic injuries handbook	9.00
14	J. E. Raycroft, athletic injuries handbook	5.00
15	L. F. Keller, ice hockey rules committee	96.49
23	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams	1.00

July	5	F. W. Nicolson, executive committee	100.00
		Pelton & King, stationery	3.38
		Wesleyan Store, postage	3.00
10		Yahnundaris Golf Club, ice hockey rules committee	22.00
		L. W. St. John, executive committee	23.10
		W. J. Bingham, executive committee	118.47
		J. E. Raycroft, executive committee	60.00
		Hotel Sherman, executive committee	8.16
15		A. Thorndike, Jr., athletic injuries handbook	14.40
21		R. L. Sackett, executive committee	15.70
Aug.	1	Pelton & King, stationery	2.00
	30	E. Cowie, stenographic work	50.00
		Government tax on cheques	.44
Sept.	12	J. E. Raycroft, athletic injuries handbook	15.00
		Wesleyan Store, postage	3.00
	19	Wesleyan University Alumni Council, addressing envelopes	1.00
Oct.	4	Pelton & King, printing and postage	40.89
	6	Princeton University Press, printing handbook	319.91
	17	American Olympic Association, dues for 1933	400.00
Nov.	15	Wesleyan Store, postage	4.00
	20	Princeton University Press, printing boxing rules	76.65
	22	Government tax on cheques	.18
	25	J. L. Griffith, expenses to A. O. A. convention	87.90
	29	C. W. Kennedy, expenses to A. O. A. convention	5.70
Dec.	11	F. W. Luehring, expenses to A. O. A. convention	13.70
	14	S. N. E. Telephone Co., telegram	.63
	16	A. W. Marsh, vice-president's expenses	3.25
	19	Wesleyan Store, post cards	14.00
	30	Balance carried forward	5,237.30
			\$12,043.36

APPENDIX IV

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended January 1, 1930

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

NAME

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

SECTION 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

SEC. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active.
2. Allied.
3. Associate.

SEC. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

SEC. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

SEC. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV.

ORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Association, the United States shall be divided into eight athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia.
3. Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida.
4. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.

5. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oklahoma.

6. Texas, Arizona, Arkansas.
7. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, Montana.
8. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada.

ARTICLE V.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI.

REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS

SECTION 1. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual convention and at special meetings by from one to three delegates.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member as well as non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall be certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate each delegate shall be entitled to cast a fractional vote which shall be in proportion to the number of delegates representing his institution or organization.

Whenever the Association votes to take a formal ballot, either written or *viva voce*, on any question, the names of the delegates as they vote will be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Only accredited and not visiting delegates may vote, and not more than three representatives of either an active or an allied member may share in a proportional vote as defined in the preceding paragraph. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both

an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials.

SEC. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII.

AMATEURISM

SECTION 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

SEC. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

- (1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.
- (2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.
- (3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.
- (4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.
- (5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.
- (6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper Faculty authority.

MEETINGS

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, eight vice-presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meeting of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated from serving, one of the vice-presidents to be chosen by him shall take his place and perform his duties.

SEC. 2. A vice-president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the

conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

- (1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;
- (2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;
- (3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;
- (4) District competitions, if any;
- (5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

- (a) One representative from each of the eight geographical districts—to be selected from the Faculty.
- (b) Seven members at large—to be selected by the Council.
- (c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of seven shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the

Executive Committee. For the transaction of business a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee. This committee shall represent the Council and act for them in the general conduct of the affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for in the Constitution and By-laws. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council on the day prior to the annual convention.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. The Executive Committee, prior to the annual convention, shall appoint a committee on committees, who shall report to the convention through the Council nominees for the following rules committees:

- (1) Football;
- (2) Soccer;
- (3) Basket ball;
- (4) Swimming;
- (5) Volley ball;
- (6) Boxing;
- (7) Track;
- (8) Wrestling;
- (9) Hockey;
- (10) Fencing;
- (11) Gymnastics;
- (12) Lacrosse;
- (13) Publication;
- (14) Preservation of College Athletic Records;
- (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and on approval by the Executive Committee shall be published. These committees shall where possible coöperate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities

of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. The annual dues of allied members shall be twenty-five dollars, but no dues shall be required of an allied member when a majority of its constituents are also members of this Association.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meeting;
- (2) Appointment of a Committee on Credentials;
- (3) Appointment of a Committee on Nominations;
- (4) Reports of officers and committees;
- (5) Miscellaneous business;
- (6) Election of officers and committees;
- (7) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-

LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,

DECEMBER 27-28, 1934

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